THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Paris in Peril.

Its Means of Defense.

The Fortifications

Their Grand Armament.

The Feeling in France.

Preliminary Diplomacy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PARIS IN PERIL.

The Danger of the French Capital, and the Means at Command to Ward it Off—The Fortifications of the City—A Historical Outline—Its Internal Organization—The General Situation and its Danger.

Last night's cable telegrams from the seat of war are taken up principally with details of the recent battles, and there is practically no change in

The Situation

since we fully explained it yesterday. The most important item of news is the rumor given currency by the Paris *Temps* of last evening, to the effect that Marshal Bazaine is to be placed in chief command of the army, with General Trochu as Major-General, instead of Marshal Le Bœuf. The position of Major-General in the French army is similar to that of Chief of the General Staff in the Prussian army, which is held by the veteran Von Moltke, and the incumbent of it has charge of the general outline of the campaign. As Marshal Le Bœuf's plans have been signal failures thus far, it is quite likely that the Emperor is anxious to get rid of him. General Trochu, his reported successor, is regarded as the most accomplished strategist in the French service, and it is even claimed that he is the equal of the Prussian prodigy, Von Moltke. If a change is made, there is likely to be a material modification of the French plan of campaign, and an approximate return to the system of the First Napoleon of fighting the enemy in detail with a superior force, instead of attempting to annihilate the whole German line at one and the same time. The reported illness of the Emperor may, perhaps, have something to do with the report that, like "the noble infant" Louis, he has had enough of war himself, and is willing to turn over the imperilled fortunes of France to a man who is a soldier by profession, and has enjoyed something of a reputation as such by making Marshal Bazaine Commander-in-Chief.

The only other points worthy of special notice in last night's despatches are, that the Prussians have occupied Forbach, a few miles from the border on the railroad from Metz to Saarbruck, which enables them to menace St. Avold and Metz, and that Marshal MacMahon continues his retreat along the line of the railroad from Stasburg towards Nancy. The French army in general, it would seem, is endeavoring to effect a concentration in the passes of the Vosges, with Metz and Nancy as the *points d'appui*, for the defense of the approaches to Paris, and a general battle is considered probable to-day.

The Peril of Paris.

The position of affairs tends to give credit to the cable telegram which came from London yesterday afternoon to the effect that "the condition of Paris is believed to be dangerous." This announcement was fully warranted by the official circular issued by order of the Empress Regent on Sunday morning, and signed by the leading members of the Cabinet, in which it was announced that, "in order to *facilitate* the execution of military preparations we declare the capital in a state of siege." On the same day the *Journal Officiel* gave its recognition to the perilous position of the capital by summarizing the forces which could be mustered for its defense, while a manifesto issued by the Minister of War yesterday sounds still another note of alarm, although professing to express the belief that the measures which are being taken will suffice to save the city.

The Fortifications of Paris.

We gave yesterday an outline of the different routes by which Paris could be assailed by a hostile army from Germany, and the obstacles which it would encounter on each. But the most formidable obstacle would prove to be the elaborate fortifications of the city. It was reported a short time since that the Empress, on her return from the visit to the fleet at Cherbourg, toasted M. Thiers, the leader of the Orleanist party, because the so-called impregnable fortifications of the city were constructed while he was at the head of Louis Philippe's ministry. The Orleanist King and his Prime Minister were greatly interested in the completion of the works, and made special exertions to accomplish the task, which was finished about thirty years ago. In 1841 an appropriation of about $30,000,000 was granted for completing the defensive works, making a total of about $100,000,000 which has been spent upon them. They comprise a wall 33 feet in height, bastioned and terraced, the escarpment faced with masonry, and embracing both banks of the river Seine, with a continuous enclosure 22 miles in circuit and presenting 94 angular fronts. This wall is lined with a fosse, or ditch, about 20 feet in depth, and strengthened by outworks or detached forts to the number of 17, which include the principal suburbs of the city and even a great portion of the surrounding country, and command the approaches in every direction. Within the fortifications is a continuous carriage road, and still within that a railroad connecting with the five grand lines radiating from Paris to the boundaries of France

The limits of the city proper are traced by the old octroi walls, about a mile and a half within the new military wall, erected at a much earlier date for fiscal purposes, but which would serve to assist in keeping an enemy at bay after the outer walls had once been penetrated. In this inner wall are fifty gates or barriers, at which the *octroi*, or duties levied on goods imported into the city, are collected. Many of these barriers are magnificent structures. Beyond the barriers and their connecting wall there is a large zone, 17 miles in length, which makes nearly the entire circuit of the city, forming an excellent promenade, and affording an admirable opportunity for the rapid movement of troops. This zone is called the Outer Boulevards, to distinguish it from the Boulevards proper within the old wall, which form the most animated and attractive thoroughfares of the French capital.

The Armament and Strength of the Fortifications.

To fully prepare the new fortifications for the assaults of an enemy requires an armament of 2760 gun-carriages, 575 rampart guns, 2338 mortars or cannon, and, at least, 20,000 soldiers. Of late there has been in and around Paris ordinarily a well-disciplined army of 100,000 men; but the exegences of the present war have cut this force down to a much smaller figure. The *Journal Officiel* on Sunday declared that it would require an army of half a million of men to invest the fortifications, while 30,000 men would suffice to defend them. There are troops enough, said the same authority, now in and around the city to furnish the necessary garrison; while, by counting on the assistance of sailors from the fleet, the *Garde Nationale*, the *Garde Municipal*, and the Fire Brigade, a force of 100,000 could be gotten together. From this hopeful view the *Journal Officiel* drew the inference that "Paris is free from danger."

The Minister of War, in his manifesto issued yesterday, takes the same hopeful view of the situation. Although it is necessary to garrison the city with fresh troops, the Minister declares that "Paris will not be taken unawares." The exterior forts received their armaments some time ago, and the walls are now being armed, and in a few days the entire circuit of the walls, as well as the exterior forts, will be in a condition to withstand a regular siege. Additional works for the defense of the capital are to be commenced to-day, to *facilitate* the construction of which the state of siege, or martial law, has been declared. "The National Guard," says the Minister of War, "is to defend the ramparts. Forty thousand men taken from its ranks and added to the present garrison will be more than enough to make an active and vigorous defense against an enemy occupying an extended front. The defense of Paris then will be assured"—an opinion in which the Prussian army will be likely to coincide, in case they should follow up their recent successes and lay siege to the capital in due form.

The Danger From Within.

But the danger from within will be almost equal, even if not greater, than from without. But little reliance is to be placed in the patriotic professions of the republican element of the population of Paris. If the Emperor were leading a victorious army to fresh triumphs, Paris would stand like one man at his back. At the head, or rather in the rear, of a defeated and demoralized army, and driven from point to point by the enemy, the disaffected element of the capital will undoubtedly become intractable, and quite as dangerous to the security of the government as on enemy encamped about its walls. But the days of the barricades, as proved by the Rochefort *emeute* of last February, are numbered. Baron Haussmann, at an enormous outlay, straightened the crooked places and widened the narrow ones, rendering a popular demonstration almost futile, unless characterized by absolute unanimity. Independently of the military forces which are at command to suppress any disturbances, there is a formidable civil force which, in times of peace, is amply sufficient to preserve order. The government of the city is administered by the Prefect of the Seine—which position is at present filled by M. Henri Chevreau, the successor of Baron Haussmann—assisted by a municipal council of sixty members, and by the Prefect of Police, all these officers being appointed by the Emperor. For certain details the city is divided into twenty districts, each of which has a mayor and two deputy mayors, subordinate to the Prefect of the Seine. These districts are again divided into quarters, in each of which resides an inferior magistrate, subject to the Prefect of Police and styled a *commissaire de police*. Under the control of the Prefect of Police are 4590 agents, composing the ordinary municipal police, of whom 3700 are *sergens de ville*, or simple policemen. Auxiliary to these are 4000 gendarmes, and the regiment of the *Garde de Paris*, numbering 2900. In addition there is a well-trained military force of 1300 officers and men for firemen's duty, making a total municipal force of nearly 13,000 men for the preservation of order and property, all of whom, in case of emergency, could be called upon to do duty in defending the city from an outside enemy, provided the people were sufficiently united to keep down the disaffected element.

A Historical Outline.

As long ago as the time of Louis XIV, Vanbau said of Paris:—"This city is to France what the head is to the human body; it is the true heart of the kingdom." The centre of the wealth, culture, power and proverbial unsteadiness of France, Paris has long been the virtual dictator to the rest of the country, and the royal or republican adventurer who could gain control of it has become through necessity the virtual ruler of the nation. Dynasties have been effectually overthrown simply by driving their representative from the city, and new regimes inaugurated by winning Paris, by fair means or foul, to their support. It dates origin back to the days of Julius Cæsar, who found a tribe settled on its site under the name of the Parisii. The original name of the town, however, was Lutetia, which rose, during the five centuries of Roman dominion, to be a place of considerable importance and the capital of Northern Gaul. During the fifth century it suffered much from the incursions of the northern hordes, and falling ultimately into the hands of Clovis, was made by him his residence in the year 508, after his conversion to Christianity. Under his descendants it became the capital of the kingdom of Neustria, and since 987, on the accession of Hugh Capet, it has been the capital of France and the residence of the Kings and Emperors who have ruled that turbulent country.

Under Charles V the city was surrounded by new walls and ditches, for the purpose more especially of guarding against the incursions of the English, who were accustomed to amuse themselves by inroads into the faubourgs. These fortifications, however, were soon found inadequate to the defense of the city, for in 1420, during the reign of Charles VI, the English made themselves its master and remained in possession for sixteen years. To go into the subsequent history of the city in detail would be impossible in this connection. Almost every revolution which has transpired in the country has originated and been consummated in the city, and both the Napoleons have not been backward in recognizing that Paris is the head and heart of France.

About the close of the twelfth century Philip Augustus built a new wall about the town, enclosing 625 acres. In the times of Louis XI, the latter part of the fifteenth century, the city extended over 1414 acres and contained a population of about 300,000 souls. In 1792, the population reached 550,000; in 1817, it was 715,000; in 1846, it had increased to 1,034,196; and in 1861, to 1,667,841; while at present it has an area of 18,315 acres and a population of about 2,000,000.

WEISSENBURG.

The Captured French Fortress.

Weissenburg, the French fortress which was captured on the 3d inst. by the troops of the Crown Prince of Prussia, has a population o about 5250, and is the seat of local governmen in the department of the Lower Rhine. It is a well-built town, situated on the right bank of the Lauter, at the foot of the mountains. It was originally the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded in the seventh century, in connection with which there was a school under the charge of the monks. This was still flourishing in the eighth century. In 1247 Weissenburg joined the burgher alliance of the Rhine cities, and subsequently obtained its charter as a free imperial city. It suffered greatly in the peasant war of the Reformation; in the Thirty Years' War it was occupied by both Swedes and Imperialists, and in 1677 a terrible fire reduced it almost to ruins. It was reduced so that the inhabitants quitted it; and when the treaty of Westphalia ceded the district to France there remained but one hundred and fifty souls in the ruined town. In 1705 it had its share of frontier hostility during the war of the Spanish succession, and in 1793 it was again a base of operations for both contending parties.

The fortifications date back to 1746. The lines of Weissenburg, which were laid down by the great Marshal Villars, formed a series of redoubts from the town to the foot of the neighboring hills, and extending back to Lauterburg.

It is a place of considerable trade, and has several manufacturing establishments.

THE PENALTIES OF WAR.

Some of the Inconveniences of the Struggle—The Proposal to Establish a Paper Currency.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows from the French capital on July 25:—

In Paris we begin to experience some of the inconveniences of war. People old enough to remember the time when silver was almost the exclusive currency in France, and when, if one drew 1000 francs at a bankers, he had either to pay a high premium for gold or to carry home the lumbering dollars, will appreciate the inconvenience implied by the announcement that we have returned to very nearly the same state of things. The Bank of France now makes its payments only in silver and paper. Gold is at five per cent. premium at the money-changers'. There is an enormous accumulation of gold in the bank, but it is not put into circulation. There is fear of its being exported to England and Belgium, thence to be taken to Prussia. I hear that a Paris banker has recommended the Government to establish a forced paper currency. The objections to this are obvious, and we have only to look back to 1866 for an example of the evil effects of such a measure. In Italy the compulsory paper was immediately at a heavy discount, while the exchange on foreign countries rose in proportion. The consequence, of course, was that everything brought from abroad rose greatly in price, and this reacted on home produce.

Throughout Italy everything became dearer, and although the premium on gold not long afterwards fell to five per cent., and has even, I believe, since been as low as three per cent., shopkeepers' prices, servants' wages, and in general all the necessaries and luxuries of life, have never since fallen again in proportion. A forced paper currency is a real curse to any country, entailing also the issue of innumerable small notes—in Italy they have been down to half a franc, miserable little shinplasters; while the local banks issue twenty-cent notes, which do not pass out of their own town or district; for when there is no silver or gold the copper also disappears.

Meanwhile the Bourse is well supported, considering that we are on the brink of a terrible war, and financial men here speak cheerfully of its prospects. There have been no catastrophes yet, and we are hoping that the next settling day (July 31) will go off as well as the last, when everybody paid up. My own conviction is that there is hardly a moneyed man, a banker, merchant, or tradesman who would not gladly have averted the war, but, since it is inevitable, they put the best face on it, and gird themselves up to support the burdens it must inevitably entail. To quote their own proverb, "The wine is drawn and must be drunk," bitter though the draught may be, and more akin to wormwood than to grape juice. One class of persons upon whom the war imposes a heavy tax is that of fathers of families whose sons are to draw in the next conscription, and who are not disposed to let them serve. A case came to my knowledge two days ago, that of a friend of my own, whose son is studying for the bar, and who is not disposed to let him break off these studies and be converted into food for powder. He tells me that if the young man draws a number low enough to include him in the levy he shall have to pay 5,000 francs for a substitute. The usual price in peace time is about 1,500 francs, or little more.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

Public Opinion in the War Sections of the Country—"France Must be and is United."

The war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Metz on the 24th of July, thus notes the attitude of the population:—

I have by this time gone through a large section of France—the war section. It is true that having only travelled by rail, the view I have had is but as a hasty cutting up this portion of the country; still I find opinions too clearly and evidently marked to make me personally doubtful of the state of public opinion. First. By the officers the war is received as at once their due and as the greatest boon the Emperor could bestow upon them. Second. The soldiers with the colors accept it with enthusiasm, in many cases with pleasure. Third. The reserves who have been out on unlimited leave take it as a terrible duty which it is their hard luck to have to discharge; rapidly their opinions merge in those of their comrades serving with the eagles. Fourth. The upper classes, commercial, educated, etc., all talk of la France, how the Prussians must be beaten, how la France should be and is united, how it is not patriotic to abuse the Government. This being settled, they immediately pull the Government to pieces. "Mexico was the cause of Sadowa; we should have fought in '66; Bismarck outwitted our Government in '66; the pretext of war is a bad one, we should not have fought until 1871; still the war was inevitable, and la France must be and is united." Fifth. The peasantry and the lower classes of Alsace; their attitude is plain and unequivocal; they elect the war; their homes may be burned, their crops and cattle taken by requisitions, although it must be said that they firmly believe this will happen to their German neighbors over the border; still they acclaim the war; they fete the soldiers. Most of them talk German as well as French. To be sure that is not saying much. Still, as Thiers says, the wise policy of Colbert has made of them the best Frenchmen in France, and the larger number of the men who speak their own tongue, that fall in the first battle, the better they will be pleased.

PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence—The Position of Belligerents and Neutrals.

The British correspondence respecting the negotiations preliminary to the war between France and Prussia was issued late on the evening of July 26, in London. The following important details of this correspondence have just been received by mail:—

The correspondence opens with a telegram from Mr. Layard, dated July 5, announcing that the Spanish Council of Ministers had decided upon proposing the hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern—Sigmaringen as a candidate for the Spanish throne; and a despatch from Lord Lyons, at Paris, of the same date, stating that the Duc de Gramont had informed him of the same fact, adding that France could not permit such a state of things, which would oblige her, in the event of war with Prussia, to keep watch on Spain.

Earl Granville, in his reply, states that he has seen the French Ambassador, who urged the British Government to use its influence with Prussia and Spain to put a stop to the proposed installation of the Prince.

The following day, the 6th, Earl Granville writes to Lord Loftus, at Berlin, instructing him to urge on the King of Prussia and his advisers effectually to discourage a project fraught with risk to the best interests of Spain; but adding that the British Government had not in any measure admitted that the assumption of the Spanish throne by Prince Leopold would justify the immediate resort to arms threatened.

On the 7th of July Earl Granville instructs Mr. Layard that he has advised the Spanish Ambassador to press on the Spanish Government, in terms scrupulously compatible with their dignity, the wish of her Majesty's Government that they should not give effect to the proposed step.

Lord Lyons reports to Earl Granville on the 7th of July the result of the interview with the Duc de Gramont, who stated that the accession of the Prince of Hohenzollern would lead to war, but added that he trusted much to the influence of the British Government on the courts of Madrid and Berlin. On the same day Lord Lyons reports that the Count de Solms Sonnenwalde, the Prussian Charge d'Affaires at Paris, told him he thought it probable that neither the King of Prussia nor Count Bismarck knew anything of the Prince's candidature.

On the 8th of July Lord Lyons reported that the Duc de Gramont informed him that the silence of Prussia rendered it impossible for the French Government to abstain any longer from making military preparations. A voluntary renunciation on the part of the Prince would, the Duc de Grammont thought, be a most fortunate solution.

On the 9th of July Lord Granville wrote to Lord Lyons that the Italian Minister had informed him that the Italian Government was prepared to unite in the efforts for the preservation of peace.

On the 6th of July Lord Loftus wrote to Lord Granville respecting the interview of Mr. Petre with Herr von Thile, who stated that the Prussian Government considered the succession to the throne of Spain was a question with which the Prussian Government had no concern whatever.

On the 10th of July Lord Lyons writes to Earl Granville that the Duc de Gramont had assured him the French Ministers were following, and not leading, the nation.

On the 12th of July Lord Lyons writes that the Duc de Gramont had told him the Ministers were already being reproached with want of spirit, and that there were military considerations which counselled immediate action. Lord Lyons adds that it is quite true the nation is extremely impatient.

On the same day, after the receipt of the news of the relinquishment of the candidature of Prince Leopold, Lord Lyons writes than the Duc de Gramont had told him it was doubtful whether the ministry would not be overthrown if they announced that the affair was finished without further satisfaction from Prussia.

On the 13th of July Lord Granville expresses to Lord Lyons the great disappointment of her Majesty's Government at the Duc de Gramont's language in the Corps Legislatif; and on the same day Lord Lyons represents to the Duc de Gramont the immense responsibility which the French Government will incur if it enlarges the ground of the quarrel, and does not at once declare itself satisfied with the renunciation of Prince Hohenzollern.

On the same day Lord Lyons reports that the Duc de Gramont had said the French Government had, as yet, received literally nothing from Prussia.

On the 15th of July Lord Granville writes to Lord Loftus, at Berlin, the result of a conversation with Count Bernstorff, in which the latter said any further concession on the part of Prussia would be equivalent to submission to the arbitrary will of France.

On the same day Lord Loftus reports to Earl Granville an interview with Count Bismarck, who said that the extreme moderation displayed by the King of Prussia was producing throughout Prussia extreme indignation.

On July 15 Lord Granville writes to Lord Lyons, stating that her Majesty's Government suggests to France and Prussia, in identical terms, that before proceeding to extremities they should have recourse to the good offices of some friendly power.

On the previous day, July 14, Lord Lyons had written to Lord Granville stating that great excitement had been produced in Paris by the news of the alleged affront to M. Benedetti at Ems, and adding that he cannot give any hope that war will now be avoided.

On the same day Lord Granville suggests by telegraph that if France waived her demand for a guarantee for the future, the King of Prussia might communicate to her his consent to the withdrawal of the acceptance of Prince Leopold. Lord Lyons, in reply, reports a conversation he had with the Duc de Gramont after the declaration of war.

In the subsequent correspondence, Earl Granville instructed Lord Lyons to use his efforts to secure the observance of the treaty of 1856 respecting the rights of neutrals; and Lord Lyons reports negotiations with this object.

Letters from Mr. Buchanan at St. Petersburg announce that M. Fleury has endeavored, without success, to induce Prince Gortschakoff to side with France.

Other despatches relate to the refusal of the French Government to allow newspaper correspondents to take the field, the negotiations at Vienna with a view to the preservation of peace, and the efforts of the British Government to secure the neutrality of Holland and Switzerland.

On the 20th of July Baron Brunnow proposed to Earl Granville a protocol, to be signed by the great powers, recording the renunciation of the Spanish Crown by Prince Leopold. The announcement already published respecting the rights of neutrals and the treatment of Prussian subjects residing in France concludes the correspondence.

—A female factory operative of Waterville, Me., died a short time since from the use of jute switches. The autopsy revealed the fact that the skull had been perforated by vermin, and the brain partially eaten away.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR REPORTS BY CABLE

ON TO PARIS!

Battle of Woerth.

Important Official Despatch

The Prussian Victory Complete.

The French Evacuate Rome.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Arrest of the Nathan Murderer.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The French Evacuate Rome.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The last of the French army of occupation left Civita Vecchia today, in the steamers Magellan and Panama, for Marseilles and the seat of war.

After the Great Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The following official despatch is dated at Homburg, in the Palatinate, 9·45 A. M. August 8:—

"Yesterday, after the battle of Woerth, the enemy retired in the greatest disorder. The French artillery endeavored persistently to make a stand at Neiderbrun, but that town was taken by the Bavarians. The enemy retired *en route* to Bitsche. The cavalry of Wurtemberg captured the enemy's stores and four pieces of artillery at Reichshofen. Dead and wounded covered the route of the retreating army.

"This morning we have occupied Hagenau, evacuated by the enemy. The German troops hold both sides of the Saar, having occupied Saarguemines and Forbach, after a slight resistance by the French."

Peace to be Soon Restored.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—12 M.—The buoyancy in the cotton market is attributed to the Prussian successes. The general impression here is that the Prussian victories augur a speedy restoration of peace.

The King of Bavaria on the Battle of Woerth

MUNICH, Aug. 9.—The King of Bavaria makes the following report concerning the battle of Woerth:—"Early on the morning of the 7th inst., just as our troops had left their bivouac to march on Erzolzheim, the thunder of cannon was heard.

"Our movements were hastened, and we soon came up with the 1st Corps, which was engaged with the enemy. The Bavarian troops were placed in action at once, and participated in the assault upon the heights of Guemene, which were carried about 5 o'clock, the French being repulsed in disorder and with heavy loss. The action was severe and sanguinary." The King has issued a congratulatory order to the 2d Corps thanking them for their splendid conduct and gallantry.

The Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel the Prussian invasion. It is said officially that two millions of men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number one million. The people are clamorous for organization and leaders.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 9—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 90¼ for money and 90⅝ for account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 85; of 1865, o d, 85; of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 83. Stocks, steady. Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 20.

LONDON, Aug. 9—Linseed oil dull.

ANTWERP, Aug. 9.—Petroleum opened nominal and unsettled, the price ranging from 47f.50c. to 50f.

BREMEN, Aug. 9.—Petroleum closed dull yesterday.

HAMBURG, Aug. 9.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 13 marc banco, 14 schillings.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet, Middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indians on the War Path.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 9.—A report from the Crow Agency, on the Yellow Stone river, says that the Sioux attacked the Crows on the hunting grounds, driving them into the agency, where they claim the protection of the Government. There are some seventy lodges of Sioux on the river, about 70 miles from the agency, and 1000 lodges at the old Fort C. F. Smith. They have burned the grass behind them, and are driving the game ahead. Colonel Baker will defend the Mission Crows, who will undoubtedly come over into Gallatin Valley, if followed by the Sioux. What the latter may do then it is hard to tell.

FORT BENTON, Aug. 8.—A large party of Piegan Indians have just arrived here. They appear to be nearly all drunk.

FROM THE WEST.

Kansas Pacific Railroad.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9.—Five and a quarter miles of track were laid on the Kansas Pacific Railroad yesterday. The gap is only 21 miles wide now. The weather is pleasant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Startling Rumor—Reported Death of the Emperor Napoleon.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Much excitement was created here to-day by a report that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury had received from New York a private despatch announcing the death of Napoleon. Inquiry elicited the fact that the rumor was without foundation.

The inference among Treasury officials was that this was started with the design of having it telegraphed to New York papers for stock-jobbing purposes.

Observation of Storms.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A commencement has been made of the "observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal for the benefit of commerce."

Under authority of the Secretary of War the chief signal officer of the army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons, to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, for the duty of observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal for the benefit of commerce on the Northern lakes and seaboard.

The character of the observation to be had at different stations and throughout the country, and meteorological reports to be made, render the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable hereafter.

The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature, as with care and diligence, will permit time to be devoted to study.

The number of candidates being necessarily limited, each candidate will be subject to an examination.

Applications setting forth character, acquirements, and fitness, with testimonials, may be addressed to the chief signal officer of the army, Washington, D. C.

The New Naval Regulations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Fourth Auditor, with the approval of the Second Comptroller, has issued a circular to disbursing officers of the navy, calling their attention to the extracts from the navy and army appropriation acts of July 15, 1870, which were intended to go into effect on the 1st of July. The law, after prescribing the pay of naval officers, provides that it shall be full and entire compensation of the several officers therein named, and no additional allowance shall be made in favor of any officers on any account whatever, and all laws or parts of laws authorizing any such allowance shall on the first day of July, 1870, be repealed. But this shall not be construed as repealing existing laws allowing rations and travelling expenses to officers, and their travelling expenses in foreign countries shall be considered to include such expenses of transportation of baggage as were necessarily incurred. But no charge for transportation of baggage in connection with travel in the United States shall be allowed. It further provides that expenses incurred by any officer of the navy for medicine and medical attendance shall not be allowed unless they were incurred when he was on duty and the medicines could not have been obtained from naval supplies, or the attendance of a naval medical officer could not have been had. Nor shall any funeral expenses of a naval officer who died in the United States, or expenses for travel to attend the funeral of an officer who died there, be allowed. But when an officer on duty dies in a foreign country the expenses of his funeral, not exceeding his sea pay for one month, shall be defrayed by the Government and paid by the paymaster upon whose books the name of such officer was borne for pay. It is not perhaps generally known that it has been the custom of the Navy Department to bear the expenses of interring its officers who have died in this country, agreeably to General Order No. 76, dated July 7, 1866, which states that "whenever it shall become necessary for the Government to defray the funeral expenses of an officer of the navy or marine corps, an amount not exceeding one month's sea pay of such officer will be allowed for that purpose, to be expended under the direction or with the approval of the commandant of the nearest naval station, the commandant of a squadron or of a single vessel when not in communication with a superior officer."

But the recent law, as will be seen, prohibits the department from doing so hereafter.

Rations will not be allowed to marine officers under any circumstances, and to naval officers only on sea service.

The tax will be deducted as heretofore from all salaries and mileages which accrued prior to August 1st, 1870, without reference to the time of payment, and all Fourth Auditor's certificates, as directed upon the face thereof, but for the tax on salaries and mileages accruing after August 1st, 1870, disbursing officers will take no cognizance.

In conformity with an opinion of the Attorney-General, the Fourth Auditor expects disbursing officers will use great care in making all payments to see that they are made from funds drawn from appropriations for the year in which the indebtedness occurred.

U. S. Steamer Sabine.

The crew of the Sabine at Boston have been granted ten days leave of absence, to report on its expiration at New York, and those desiring leave in New York will be brought there by the Tallapoosa.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of Mr. Nathan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A man supposed to be the murderer of Mr. Nathan was arrested at Nyack last night. He will be brought here this morning.

Railway Injunction.

FISHKILL, Aug. 9.—Sheriff Kenworthy was to-day served with an injunction restraining him from proceeding with the sale of the property of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company in Ducthess county. It was issued by Judge Tappan.

Hot Weather.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The mercury reached 98 in the shade yesterday.

FROM THE WEST.

Severe Hail Storm.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 9.—A very severe hail storm visited this city last night. Many of the stones were six inches in circumference. No great damage is reported.

Obituary.

C. H. Eckert, father of General T. T. Eckert, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at Pequea, Ohio, yesterday.

German Rejoicings.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—The news of the Prussian victory excited the greatest enthusiasm among the German citizens. At the several German halls in the evening the Prussian flag was displayed, and there were several large and enthusiastic gatherings. At Arbeiter Hall several thousand persons were assembled. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted pledging aid to the widows and orphans of the Prussians killed in battle.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

From the N. Y. Times.

"The work of the Republican party is not finished," said Mr. Conkling at Saratoga, "nor is there any other party able or willing to finish it." Truer words were never spoken. There is a large unfinished work before us, and the antecedents and aspirations of the Republican party indicate its special fitness for the task. It has done so much, and done it so well, that it should not shrink from the responsibilities now before it. "We were never more earnest Republicans than now," the Senator remarked on the same occasion. That is good news too. But if the earnestness which animates the leaders assembled at Saratoga is to be imparted to the rank and file, and to be sustained until November—as it must be if victory is to be then achieved—we apprehend that there must be some intelligible and specific exposition of the work which lies before the party. Generalization is well enough in its way, but a strong and clearly defined purpose is essential to enthusiasm. The absence of any sign of such a purpose is the weak point in Mr. Conkling's speech.

The same defect is apparent in the otherwise admirable sketch of recent Republican achievements which Vice-President Colfax has contributed to the *Independent*. As a vindication of the present Congress, the statement of Mr. Colfax is almost complete. We cannot accept his estimate of the tariff changes which were appended to the Tax bill, and are too conscious of the blunders committed by the ultra-protectionists in other respects, to concur in an unqualified eulogy of the fiscal and financial sagacity of the ruling majority. In the main, however, the claim to popular confidence which Mr. Colfax sets up in behalf of the party is eminently just. It has completed reconstruction, has perfected essential constitutional guarantees, has insisted upon retrenchment, has largely reduced taxation, and has provided for the more equitable distribution of banking facilities. It shares with the administration the credit inseparable from the more efficient collection of revenue, and from a reduction of the expenses in every branch of the Government. The gain accruing to the party from these sources Mr. Colfax has not overstated. Very wisely, moreover, he couples a reference to the great reduction of the debt with the expression of a hope that Mr. Boutwell will push his costly policy "not so rapidly" in the future. That hope the country echoes, not without substantial cause.

Nor can it be said that Mr. Colfax underrates the strength of the Democracy. If he has erred at all upon this point, it is in dwarfing the fierce intestine conflict now being waged by opposing sections of the Democratic party. He is fully warranted, however, in the opinion that "the Democratic leaders enter upon the contest just opening with more confidently expressed hopes of victory than for many years past." Their confidence is not without a certain degree of justification. The fact that it exists, and that it will impart vigor to their efforts in the canvass, suggests a moral which only Republican optimists will overlook. For if, as Mr. Colfax declares, "thorough unity," "an energy worthy of their principles," "and a zeal akin to that which has given them so many brilliant victories," are the conditions to be complied with by Republicans if they would make success sure, it is plain that something must be found to inspire energy and zeal in the party and its managers. So far, it must be confessed, those to whom the party looks for inspiration have very imperfectly performed the functions of leadership. Our Brooklyn contemporary, the *Union*, proclaims no more than the truth when it declares that if the Republican party is to win its autumn battle, "it must be more aroused to the perils of the situation than it appears to be to-day; its rank and file must take a greater interest in its hoped-for success than they show to-day; its appeal to the people must be more spirit-stirring than it is to-day." These are not the most pleasant words that might be spoken, but their obvious truthfulness renders it necessary that they should be heard. Glorification and compliments will not insure victory.

It is idle to suppose that a non-committal attitude will be of much avail in a close, hard-fought contest. Facts go further than fine words; well-defined propositions will be of more avail than grandiloquent references to the war and reconstruction. One ugly fact confronts us at the outset. The "thorough unity" which Mr. Colfax admits to be indispensable does not exist. Republicans in Congress are at variance with the administration upon a subject which at this moment vitally affects the national interests. The President suggested a measure that would have partially restored the American carrying trade, with profits incident to the European war, but his suggestion was overruled by the Republican members, who, in other matters, have done the work of monopolists. For the odium and the loss inseparable from this action, the whole party are held responsible. Here, then, is a subject in regard to which continued silence is impossible. The party throughout the country must pass judgment one way or the other; it must sustain the President against the monopolists, or the monopolists against the President. A similar issue—substituting the people for the President—is presented in connection with tariff reform; and they are blind leaders of the blind who imagine that it can be averted. The growing tendency to sectionalism, notably exemplified in the non-action on the Reapportionment bill, is another matter that should receive attention. The greed of Eastern Representatives has inflicted injustice on the West; and the selfishness which thus introduces discontent where Republican principles are the strongest, cannot be too summarily rebuked.

We adduce these examples to show how much there is about which Republican orators may usefully talk, and how various are the questions which enter into the fall campaign. It may not be desirable, or possible, to embody in a platform every subject that engages public attention; but Republican leaders, who would establish their title to leadership, will not shrink from the free discussion of topics which directly touch the interests and feelings of the people. Mr. Colfax may deem it discreet not to meddle with the "new issues," but here they are, challenging attention and awakening sympathies which prudent party managers will not attempt to repress. The Democratic party has resisted new issues and has been again and again defeated in consequence. The Republican party owes its glory and greatness to its courage, integrity, and aptitude in grappling with great questions as they arose. As the party of progress, it will not be content to enter into battle under a leadership which ignores living questions, or which stands aloof from problems whose difficulty is as nothing compared with their importance.

DEMOCRATIC ATTACKS ON THE CENSUS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Sunday Mercury* misrepresents our comments upon the vote for Hoffman, as compared with the census. The *Mercury's* trick is in suppressing the fact that aliens and colored persons not taxed are not counted as representative population. The entire population of New York city in 1865 was 726,386, of which there were 151,838 aliens and 8899 colored persons not taxed. This leaves the number upon which representation is based 565,649—in round numbers, 566,000. The vote of the city when Hoffman was elected was 176,000. This shows that the vote was at the rate of one in 3·60, or 360 votes for each 1000 of representative population. Now, the whole number of males in the city above twenty years of age was 187,582. The aliens were about 27 per cent., or 40,000 within the ages named. Take out the males between twenty and twenty-one years, who number about 6000, and we find that 141,600 males of representative population cast 176,000 votes. In the great struggle of 1864 the ratio of votes cast to the number of voters was about 90 per cent. Apply that to 1868, and the city vote, based on the whole number of males of proper age, as set down in the census of 1865, should have been 127,440. Where did the extra 28,000 votes come from? The *Mercury* can ascertain by overhauling the books of naturalization record, if any such record exists. The census of 1865 gave us in all 129,000 voters; the increase since then has been very light, and it is as clear as noonday that no such number of voters ever lived in this city as the swindling aggregate of November, 1868.

Oneida county is contrasted with New York in the *Mercury's* article, and accused of giving a large radical majority in 1868. We hardly concede 1300 to be a large majority; but that is of no consequence. Oneida is charged with giving too large a vote as compared with New York city. We assumed that in this city about one voter to seven persons, aliens included, would be a proper rate. That would give a vote of about 110,000. The first time the vote reached over 100,000 was in 1864, when it was nearly 110,000—just the number demanded by legitimate proportion. Now New York has 21 per cent. of non-representative population; Oneida county has less than six per cent. The number of men of voting age in Oneida was 27,900. Her representative population was 95,713; her vote was 23,850, or one in four. In the great vote for Governor that county bore the proportion of one in four and a half, or on representative population one in four. New York city, however, made out about one in three and a half. That there were from thirty to forty thousand false votes cast in this city by the Democratic leaders and their tools in 1868 is a fact as plain as daylight. The census is proof of it; hence the groans of the wounded. It is a part of the clamor about the law of Congress concerning naturalization and false voting.

Indeed, nothing intended to secure honest voting was ever proposed that did not meet the determined opposition of the Democratic party. They opposed the Registry law of 1840, and finally repealed it. They opposed the late Registry law, and repealed so much of it as relates to the rural counties; in this city, they found that it could be made a powerful assistance in false voting, and so the city was allowed to remain under the law. They opposed the act removing booths from the polls and prohibiting voting in rumshops, and also the closing of liquor-shops on election days. They opposed the glass ballot-boxes. They opposed the act of Congress regulating the time for choosing Presidential electors, because when all the States vote on one day the transportation of Baltimore Blood Tubs and Philadelphia Killers to carry New York or Connecticut is impracticable. The party always did, and always will, oppose any and every regulation or law that brings the people down to square, honest voting. The *Sunday Mercury* wants the public to believe that the city has a resident population of 1,200,000. It has but little more than two-thirds as many.

THE PROMISED PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

From the N. Y. World.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting on Friday, General Grant caused to be announced that he will prepare a proclamation of neutrality, to be issued on his return from St. Louis, about the 20th of the present month. We are glad to approve of any wise act of the administration. It is not perhaps always necessary that the President should make a formal proclamation on the outbreak of a foreign war. Such a proclamation makes no change in our relations to the belligerents, nor has the President any authority to change them; but whenever public feeling runs in favor of one of the parties to a war, it is proper that our citizens should be reminded of their neutral obligations and warned against the consequences of aiding either belligerent.

The necessity for the forthcoming proclamation grows out of the fact that indiscreet Republican politicians, like Senators Schurz and Conkling, and the Republican Committee of this city, and Republican journals, like the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*, are attempting to commit one of our great political parties to a championship of the Prussian side. This is blind party strategy, as it always is for a political party in this country to attempt to strengthen itself by violating the spirit of our neutral obligations. The President has no choice but to keep the Government neutral; and when popular demonstrations in his own party compel him to issue a proclamation, his administration is weakened by a public and unseemly collision with his own supporters. If General Grant's political foes were permitted to shape the action of the Republican party with a view to increase his unpopularity, they could order nothing more effectual than to excite a fervent pro-Prussian zeal which he is obliged to repress. Mr. Conkling and the *Tribune* are raising waves which must beat against the neutral policy of the administration, and bring General Grant into odium in his own party.

The well-wishers of the administration might learn a useful lesson from the Cuban controversy. General Grant's personal sympathies were early enlisted for the Cubans. But, after examination and advice, he concluded that he was bound to enforce the neutrality laws. All the popular zeal for the Cuban cause thereupon became an active opposition to the President; the bitterest and most persistent attacks upon him having proceeded from the partisans of the insurrection. The Republican abettors of Prussia will, in like manner, weaken the administration in proportion to their success in enlisting popular feeling. All their attempts of this kind are assaults on that policy of strict neutrality which General Grant will be compelled to pursue.

Democrats affect no tenderness for General Grant; but they are unwilling to see him humiliated when he maintains the honor and dignity of the country. They will support him in a policy of honest, impartial neutrality, because such a policy is not his, but the long-settled policy of the Government, from which he cannot deviate if he would. We have a treaty of amity and commerce with Prussia; we have also a treaty of amity and commerce with France; and both of these treaties remain in full force. Our peaceful relations with neither nation can be sundered by the President, but only by Congress. And so long as we are at peace, the neutrality laws, which were passed before General Grant was born, leave him no other liberty than to maintain neutrality with a proclamation or to maintain it without one.

Neutrality in foreign wars being the settled policy of our Government, and the clear duty of every administration, no political party can ever gain anything by espousing the cause of a foreign belligerent; and least of all the party that is responsible for the Government. When the current of popular feeling runs in favor of one side, an *opposition* party might indeed be tempted to turn the current against the administration; but it is sheer fatuity for its professed supporters to stir up a feeling which renders neutrality difficult. This is the folly which so many Republican politicians are now perpetrating, and which compels General Grant to announce a proclamation which will bring him into antagonism with his party. If Democrats had attempted to make party capital out of the pardonable sympathies of our German citizens, their course would be intelligible, though not wise. Opposition to General Grant is their party cue; but an indiscriminating opposition is too apt to recoil to be of any real service. We could not attack General Grant for maintaining neutrality without attacking principles on which our Government has been conducted from the beginning by all our wisest statesman. And as the Government must necessarily be neutral, no party can do it any damage by attacking it when it is so strongly entrenched behind a long line of honored precedents from which no administration has ever deviated.

Even if any other course were open to our Government than honest neutrality, it would still be idle and childish to carry this question into our party politics. This war will probably be ended before General Grant's term expires; or if not, its character will have so changed that no opinions we can now form will be adapted to the state of facts in the Presidential election of 1872. If it were permissible to take sides, neither political party can tell now on which side it would wish to stand when the war has made further progress. The Emperor of France may die or be dethroned, and the war be continued by a French republic, to which a sister republic could wish no ill; or Great Britain may become the ally of Prussia, in which case we might seize the opportunity to force a settlement of the Alabama claims; or half a dozen other contingencies may arise which would render a previous committal embarrassing. No wise politician can wish his party to evince any leaning to either side in the present state of the contest, even if it were a proper subject of party action. But the policy of neutrality is so safe for all parties, so simple, so accordant with duty and uniform precedents, that when General Grant publishes his proclamation we hope it may receive the undivided support of the country, if it shall be found to disclose no covert leaning to either belligerent.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON OUR EUROPEAN MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Postmaster-General Creswell expresses his apprehension that the mails of the United States to Europe may be seriously interrupted. Almost the only reliance we have now for carrying the mails with anything like regularity is in the Cunard and Inman lines of steamships, and, as Mr. Creswell remarks, we do not know the moment these may fail us. Should England get into the war, as is not at all improbable, this country would be left in a bad situation about the mail service. In fact, it is not impossible that the war may spread so far that no European line of steamers will be able to traverse the Atlantic safely. But in any case this great country ought to have a mail line of its own, and not to be left dependent upon Europe for that service. But the Postmaster-General complains that he finds great difficulty in making arrangements with American steamship owners. He says he is most willing and anxious to enter into a contract with Americans, but they ask impossible things of the administration. We regret to learn this is so. Our steamship owners should show some liberality and patriotism in the matter and should not demand impossible terms. The Government, on the other hand, ought to be as liberal as possible. If the Government and the steamship owners will meet upon this principle of mutual accommodation and patriotism, some arrangement may yet be made. It is important, as Mr. Creswell says, that some American line competent to do the business should be started and encouraged.

Congress has neglected this, as it has the suspension or repeal of the registry and navigation laws, and other things which were of the greatest importance in the existing emergency growing out of the war in Europe. It has been suggested that our naval vessels be employed for carrying the mails; but if even this were desirable or practicable the Postmaster-General has no authority to act, and cannot have without the sanction of Congress. Here, then, is an additional reason why Congress should be reassembled as soon as possible. The country is likely to suffer in many ways and to lose many precious advantages in the present crisis for want of Congressional action. The probable derangement of the mail service is not the least of the evils that call for prompt measures. If the members of Congress had not the sense or patriotism enough to remain over a day or two longer when the President asked them to do so in view of the extraordinary state of things that had arisen through the war, they ought to be called back to their duty, and the President should not hesitate to call an extra session.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

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☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Cotton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 28

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address

REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 16 stuthim

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

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Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, braces, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

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HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

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5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
August 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States Steamer

GALENA,

of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the navy yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 8 4thstu6t

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

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ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

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At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

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SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday August 13, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Wednesday, August 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 13, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 13.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 17, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, August 24.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

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6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

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This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 3 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, August 13, at 7 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 5th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS

DIRECT.

THE STEAMSHIP HERCULES

Will sail on SATURDAY, August 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., to be followed by the YAZOO on August 20.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, and ST. LOUIS.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
8 6 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA

Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1870.

On the petition of GEORGE THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 21st day of October, 1856, and reissued on the 1st day of February, 1869, and again reissued in three divisions, numbered respectively 2569, 2570, and 2571, on the 16th day of April, 1867, for an improvement in PUTTING UP CAUSTIC ALKALIES, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 30th day of SEPTEMBER next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of OCTOBER next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
7 26 tu 3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 26 2p6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTE

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Philip McCue, three years old, residing in Canton street, was yesterday kicked by a horse and severely injured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Yesterday afternoon the Tuttle and Bailey Club, junior champions, from Williamsburg, New York, played a match game with the Philadelphia Club, at Oakdale Park, resulting in favor of the former by a score of 44 to 18.

—The Board of Aldermen reassembled yesterday, and elected canvassers for the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth wards.

—The further hearing in the case of Mary Jane Hogan and James L. Brown, inmates of Tom Holland's notorious place on Front street, who were charged in the preliminary hearing with the theft of a watch, chain, breastpin, and money, from a Mr. Bryan, who strayed into the house, came off yesterday afternoon before Alderman Becker, at the Central Station. Mary Jane was held in $800 bail to answer, while Brown was discharged.

—The game of base ball played at Fifteenth and Columbia avenue yesterday, between the Harvard Club of Boston and the Intrepid of this city, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 33 to 11.

—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the rear portion of the large four-storied brick building situated at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Wood streets. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped the entire structure. The fire originated over the boilers in the northeastern portion of the building. The structure destroyed was built mainly of brick, with a front on Twenty-second street of one hundred feet, and extending back on Wood and Carlton streets a distance of one hundred and thirty feet. That portion of the building fronting on Twenty-second and Carlton streets was occupied as the Phœnix brass foundry and iron railing manufactory. The central part of the front building was occupied by Wilson & Fennimore, manufacturers of paper hangings, whose workrooms also extended to the back portion of the building. On the corner of Twenty-second and Wood streets was situated the Girard finishing works.

The entire interior of the building, with the machinery and stock, was destroyed, and nothing is left but a mass of smouldering ruins. The fire was not entirely extinguished until late last night. A large number of workmen are thrown out of employment by this mishap.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at $100,000, about equally divided on the building and machinery and stock. The insurances on the stock and machinery could not be accurately ascertained, but it is believed that they about cover the losses.

The dwelling of Mr. James Corry, on the corner of Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, was damaged to the extent of $1000. Insured in the Fire Association for $2500.

The rear of No. 2138 Callowhill street, store and dwelling, owned by James Rosenbaum, was damaged to the extent of $500. Fully insured.

No. 2136 Callowhill street; rear portion of the dwelling slightly damaged. Loss about $150.

The frame stable of James McCoy, on Carlton street, opposite the factory, was burned to the ground. Loss about $200; no insurance.

Nos. 2126, 2128, 2130, and 2132 Callowhill street, all three-story brick dwellings, were slightly damaged by being scorched. The lumber yard of B. C. & F. M. Naglee, on Callowhill street, below Twenty-second, caught fire several times, but the flames were extinguished on each occasion before any great damage had been done.

The walls of the factory on Carlton street fell about 5 o'clock, and some of the bricks struck and slightly injured two firemen. Another fireman was badly burned about the neck and shoulders by falling cinders.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 118⅛.

—The nailmakers at Weymouth, Mass., are on a strike.

—President Grant left Long Branch yesterday and proceeded to St. Louis.

—It is expected that the Panama and West India cable will reach Santiago next Sunday.

—A great meeting was held at Pottsville last evening to express sympathy with Prussia.

—All the wounded by the railroad accident near White Sulphur Springs will recover. Out of respect for the dead and sympathy with the injured, the ladies at the Springs declined to have their usual hop last night.

THE WAR.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

FRANCE TRYING TO RECOVER—THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE—CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PARIS—THE POSSIBLE RISE AGAINST NAPOLEON.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following despatches:—

METZ, Aug. 8—9·30 A. M.—In the battle on Saturday, near Reischoffer, McMahon's chief of staff, General Colson, was shot by the Marshal's side.

General Raoult is among the missing.

Our artillery suffered heavily.

Marshal McMahon is now in communication with General Failly.

Metz is being prepared for a vigorous defense. The General commanding the fortress has ordered the Germans and strangers to provide themselves with a permission of residence.

The General says that the relations of the government of the Emperor with the European powers continued to be everywhere satisfactory, and he believes that the late events, so far from being prejudiced by this state of affairs, render more significant the fact that what the governments desire in common with France is the maintenance of European equilibrium.

An imperial decree has appeared, convoking the Senate and Corps Legislatif to-morrow.

The report of the Minister of War, approved by the Emperor, is published in the official journal. The minister says:—"Existing circumstances oblige us to provide for the defense of the capital, and to garrison it with fresh troops, allowing all those whom the Emperor keeps under him to contend in open country against the enemy, emboldened by his first success to the point of marching on Paris. But Paris will not be taken unawares. The exterior of the forts received their armaments some time ago, and already we have commenced to arm the walls around the city.

"A state of siege has been declared to facilitate the execution of certain works which will be commenced to-morrow. Thus the exterior of the forts are in a condition to sustain a regular siege, and in a few days the entire circuit of the walls will be found in a similar condition. Neither strong arms nor the devotion of the inhabitants will be wanting for the task. The National Guard is to defend the ramparts, which it will have helped to render unassailable. Forty thousand men taken from its ranks and added to the present garrison will be more than enough to make an active and vigorous defense against an enemy occupying an extended front. The defense of Paris, then, will be assured; but there is a point not less essential, it is the necessity of filling up the void in our army with help of marine troops.

"With the regiments still at our disposal in France and Algeria, with the fourth battalion of each of our hundred regiments, including those members who belong to the Garde Mobile, and with a portion of our gens d'armes, we may easily put into the field 150,000 men. Besides this call the class of 1869 will give us 60,000 men, who in a month will become real soldiers. But for this struggle we can also employ the entire National and Mobile Gardes—the companies of Franc Tireurs, who are everywhere asking to be organized. Here we have 400,000; and, finally, counting on the Garde Nationale Sedentaire, France can then arm two millions of defenders. Their arms are ready, and a million are still in reserve."

A decree has been issued ordering that the Garde Nationale of Paris be detailed for the defense of the capital, and that the fortifications be placed in condition to resist an attack.

A project of law will be presented to the chambers incorporating in the National and Mobile Garde citizens under thirty years of age, who are not actually members.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Americans here are receiving their passports.

The ministers have issued the following proclamation:—

"Frenchmen! We have told the whole truth. It is for you now to do your duty. Let one shout come from all from one end of France to the other in sustaining the great cause. Some of our rights have fallen before overwhelming numbers. The army has not been defeated. Let the inhabitants of all parts of France not subjected to the burden of war rush to the assistance of their brothers in the east. Let France be united. Heaven bless our arms!"

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The *Temps* this evening announces that Marshal Bazaine has been appointed commander-in-chief and General Trochu major-general of the army. General Leboeuf retires.

LONDON, Aug. 8—(Special to New York *Tribune*).—A special correspondent sends from Nancy, Friday morning, the following account of the battle at Weissenberg from the French side:—While General Douay's division, composed of the Seventy-fourth and Fiftieth regiments of the line, Seventy-sixth battalion of chasseurs on foot, one regiment of Turcos, and one regiment of mounted chasseurs, were busy yesterday in the neighborhood of Weissenberg, they were actually startled by a tremendous discharge of artillery. As the patrols, which had been posted all along the frontier, had not signalled the presence of any Prussian troops, the men believed for a moment that they were surrounded by the enemy. This was not the case, but the Prussians in great force and well supplied with artillery appeared on the heights of Schwergen, occupying the whole of the country near the small Bavarian village. General Douay ordered his troops to advance before the enemy, keeping as much as possible behind Weissenberg, which lay just between them and the Prussian force. But this precaution proved useless, because the guns were pouring a tremendous fire upon them and the troops were falling in great numbers in the village of Weissenberg itself.

The French retired from their former position and commenced marching on the right side of the village. The Prussian guns were firing at a tremendous rate, and the rounds fell equally in Weissenberg as in the midst of the troops. Several houses were on fire, and large numbers of soldiers lay dead or wounded.

At about eleven o'clock General Vohcan's division was commencing to retire. However, a new attack was ordered. The Turcos led the way, and, bayonet in hand, threw themselves on one of the Prussian batteries of artillery, but all proved to be useless.

Had the French insisted on attacking the enemy any longer there would not have been one of them left alive on the ground. As soon as what was left of General Douay's force began retiring the Prussian artillery was after them. It was about 12 o'clock when General Douay fell a victim to the Prussian artillery. The troops began running without order, crossing the roads and vineyards until again reaching the farthest part of Weissenberg. The number of dead and wounded must be very large. The remaining troops are eager to avenge the death of their late general.

The country people seem to be in the greatest consternation. The roads which lead to Hagenau are filled with peasants carrying their goods and cattle with them, and crying over the sad fate reserved to their humble cottages.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—William Wood, a survivor of the battle of Bladensburg, is dead.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—(Special to New York *Tribune*).—The news from Paris grows hourly more serious. None but official accounts can come by telegraph, and it is from letters and Paris journals that all intelligence must be gathered. The declaration of a state of siege does not repress popular demonstrations, and it is very doubtful whether the government has the force to keep order, or to put down any considerable demonstrations.

The republicans believe their hour approaches, and Paris at this moment is as likely to rise against Napoleon as to arm against Prussia. One of our correspondents, writing Sunday evening, says the rage, fury and disappointment of the Parisian population, at finding there had been a series of defeats on French soil instead of an easy military promenade which they expected, are beyond description. We already feel the state of siege. All kiosks on the boulevard were shut up at eleven o'clock. Something serious, which I cannot fathom, has taken place, for all the cafes on the boulevard are shut up.

I could not get from Boulevard Montmartre to Boulevard des Italiens, it being barred by troops. I shall endeavor to telegraph this fact to you, but feel very certain that the news will not be allowed to pass. I expect to see a frightful catastrophe from the temper of the people.

The population is furious on reading the proclamation of the Empress and Ministry, saying the country may yet be saved if all will be united. Something more serious than I know of must have happened this evening, from the state of the boulevards which I have observed. Although troops are in the streets new, there is much less excitement than there was last night. As far as I know now no serious disturbance has taken place.

Another correspondent says:—"Official suppression of news will not much longer be tolerated. What especially irritated the people was that the only tolerably distinct report of the Weissenberg defeat printed here was translated from English papers."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·04	MOON SETS	3·02
SUN SETS	7·06	HIGH WATER	..

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July	25
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York via B.	July	26
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	July	26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	July	26
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	July	26
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July	27
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July	27
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York via H.	July	29
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	uly	30
Europa	Glasgow	New York	July	30
China	Liverpool	New York	July	30
C. of Balt'o	Liverpool	New York via H.	July	30
Paraguay	London	New York	July	30
Winchester	Aspinwall	New York	July	31
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Aug.	2

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	9
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	10
Sidonian	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	10
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	10
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	13
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	13
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	13
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	13
Virginia	New York	Havre	Aug.	13
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	17
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	20
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	Aug.	23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Magnolia	New York	Havana via Nas.	Aug.	11
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug.	12
Hercules	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug.	13
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug.	13
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Aug.	13
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Aug.	17
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug.	18
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug.	19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Brig Martano, Jarvis, Caibarien, Warren & Gregg.
Schr M. E. Hines, Hines, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr Maud Malloch, Parsons, Newburyport, do.
Schr Kate Rich, Jeffers, Charlestown, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Passengers—Mr. Carter and wife, Messrs. Hooson, Folis, Bonnell, D. Hartwell, E. E. Fisher, H. M. Bisbee, Foster, D. H. Pousland, J. Burdick, A. P. Miller, W. H. Bartles Carpenter, Captain Sleeper, Misses Kite, Mr. N. C. Poor and wife, Mr. Bradley and sister, Mr. E. W. Pierce, Mr. D. H. Ryder and wife, Mr. Davis and wife, Mr. Caton, wife, child, and nurse. Passed in the bay, bound up, schrs Bertha Souder, Louie F. Smith, Ella F. Crowell, H. B. McCauley, and May Munroe.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Temple, 40 hours from Norfolk, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grimley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Helen M. Waite, McRae, 10 days from Calais, with ship knees to W. A. Levering.

Schr Eliza S. Potter, Potter, 4 days fm New York, with salt to William Bumm & Son—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, from Charleston, with lumber, phosphate, etc.

Barge John Lingafelt, Tucker, 10 days from Lockhaven, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 8.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

M. E. Hannegan, with old rails, for Philadelphia.

C. V. Houghton, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Black Diamond, A. V. Joslin, L. D. Collins, N. Bottsford, Yuba, and M. Hennessey, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 8.—Brig Iris, from Kennebec, passed in this morning.

In harbor, steamer America and two schooners.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Denmark, Forbes, sailed from Liverpool 25th ult. for New York via Havre.

Steamers City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, and Virginia, from London via Havre, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Fairbanks, from New York, arrived at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Georgia, Tucker, from New York for Cedar Keys, put into Charleston 4th inst. for a harbor.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, cleared at Boston 6th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, cleared at New Orleans 3d inst. for Philadelphia via Havana, with 165 bales moss, 1000 dry hides, 396 bdls. do., 288 empty bbls., 200 bags fertilizer, 50 bags wool, 36 bbls. bone black, and 72 packages mdse.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Centipede, Doughty, hence, at Boston yesterday, 5·39 A. M.

Bark Echo, Irving, from Falmouth for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th ult. off the Lizard.

Bark Laboramus, Porter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gottenburg 20th ult.

Bark Thusnelde, Versatz, from Shields for Philadelphia, was off the Owers 25th ult.

Bark Medusa, Fife, sailed from Rio Janeiro 29th June for a northern port.

Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Schr Cerro Gordo, from Bath for Philadelphia, at New London 4th inst., and sailed again next day.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 5th inst.

Schr J. P. Allen, Allen, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 5th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, s'ld from Newport 5th inst.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 6th inst.

Schr Favorite, Clark, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 5th inst.

Schr Belle Seaman, Howell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 6th inst.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence, at Portland 5th inst.

Schr Emma and Sarah Matthew, Eckerts, hence, at Norfolk 5th inst.

Schr E. Arcularius, Gregory, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Richmond 6th inst.

Schr Ella Matthews, Cobb, sailed from Charleston 6th inst. for Philadelphia via Jacksonville.

Schr William P. Cox, Newell, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 5th inst.

Schr Lizzie Maul, Beulah, at Boston 6th inst. from Georgetown, D. C.

Schrs J. Ponder, Hudson, and Hammond, Baine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship Tanaro, from Quebec for Queenstown, with a cargo of timber, was totally wrecked 25th ult. at Anticosti; crew saved.

Br. ship City of Agra, Ellwood, from Manilla 22d March for New York, put into Table Bay 9th June to repair, having carried away her bowsprit, etc., and sailed again 10th.

Br. steamer Columbia, Small, at New York 7th inst. from Glasgow, brought 297 passengers.

Br. steamer Idaho, Price, at New York 7th inst. from Liverpool, brought 495 passengers.

Barkentine Satellite, Turrell, from Iquique for New York, which put into Pernambuco June 24 for provisions, and had been seized by the British Consul, had discharged the wool which had taken fire.

Bark Nellie Fenwick, of Boston, before reported towed into Newport, R. I., was burned down to two streaks below the copper. About 20 tons of logwood were saved, together with anchors and chains. The rest of the cargo was all destroyed. The hull will be sold this week for the benefit of all concerned.

Schr Hannah S., loaded with coal, which was sunk about two weeks ago at the mouth of Colgate's creek, was raised on Saturday last.

The Newburg schr before reported wrecked on the rocks at the mouth of Huntington harbor was named the Painter. What was left of her was sold at auction for about $100, by the agent of the Security Insurance Company.

During the heavy thunder storm of Wednesday night the ship Hampton Court, Captain Griffiths, lying at Government wharf, Savannah, was struck by lightning. A survey was held, and the damage was found to be as follows:—Mainroyalmast, maintopgallantmast, maintopmast, and mainmast struck and badly injured. The Board recommend new spars in place of those struck by the lightning.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 11 S. EIGHTH Street. 12 12 mthsl

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

No. 1218 CHESNUT St.,

IMPORTERS OF

Paris Clocks,

Bronzes, and

English Parian

Rich Paris Decorated

DINNER AND TEA SETS.

Rich Cut and Engraved

TABLE GLASSWARE.

Fancy French and English

DECORATED CHAMBER SETS,

With a large variety of other English, French, and German Goods, entirely new, all of which being selected by one of our firm in Europe and Imported Direct from the manufacturers, we are enabled to and will sell them

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Families going to housekeeping will find at this establishment the largest and most complete assortment of CHINA AND GLASS in the country, from the commonest goods for the kitchen to the finest China and Glass made.

J. K. KERR & BROTHERS,

CHINA HALL,

No. 1218 CHESNUT St.

[8 8 mwf 3t

BETWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PUR CHASER.

1 1 mwf3ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "

Horses, carriages, and freight taken at reasonable rates.

The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10t mwf1f No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 94 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$900,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$816,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
$100,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	113,250·00
$100,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	$100,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
$2,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
$5,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	$3,625·00
$5,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	$0,000·00
$0,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·05
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,381,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·0
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		$28,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—		
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		0,097·96
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		3,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·68	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,302,100·04

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Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

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OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

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Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,0.0. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. C. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,827·43
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,400
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,542
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	347,620
Loans on Collateral Security	33,553
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
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REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
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CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

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Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

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FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·35.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$300,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870.....550,732·20

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

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CHURCH AND CHAPEL ORGANS,

Warranted Unexcelled and Satisfactory to Purchasers,

COSTING FROM $650 TO $3000 EACH.

With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organs of any size built to order by

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St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Reformed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Organs of our recent make. 6 11 s3mrp

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Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870.

THE FRENCH DEFEATS.

The details of the late German victories indicate that they were achieved by tactics similar to those successfully employed at Sadowa, and if a real military genius had been at the head of the French armies, these victories would have been converted into terrible defeats. Several of our most distinguished American generals have expressed the opinion that if the Austrian commander at Sadowa had marched his whole force against either wing of the advancing Prussian army, instead of waiting for the combined attack of both, he would have been able to defeat his divided enemy in detail. The first Napoleon was famous for his skill in conducting operations of this character. Time and again when converging armies were sent against him he massed his entire force against one wing of his foes and then against another, with terrific effect, thus disposing in succession of adversaries so numerous in the aggregate that it would have been utterly impossible for him to contend against them if they had been thoroughly united. In the late battles an application of similar tactics would apparently have changed the fortunes of the war. The Crown Prince on the Prussian left made an aggressive movement which was antagonized by an inferior force under MacMahon; the Prussian right or right-centre, under General Steinmetz, made an aggressive movement which was antagonized by an inferior French force under General Frossard; and under these circumstances a double French defeat was inevitable. While French eagles, patent guns, cannon, camps and prisoners were being captured on account of the suicidal disposition of the French forces, we are told that three French army corps, comprising one hundred thousand men, were lying idle at points contiguous to the scene of action—so that the Emperor not only neglected a brilliant opportunity to strike decisive blows at his enemies, but he betrayed criminal stupidity in his choice of mere defensive measures. The fact that somebody has blundered badly is shown by the announcement that a change of French commanders has already been effected, General Leboeuf being forced to retire, while Marshal Bazaine has been appointed commander-in-chief and General Trochu, who is said to be the rising military genius of France, is appointed Major-General. We have little doubt that Napoleon himself is the real marplot, and that if he would retire to a hospital or an insane asylum to be treated for his physical and mental maladies, leaving the entire management of the campaign to the genuine soldiers who abound in martial France, there might still be a hope that her late disgraces would be wiped out. To do this effectually, however, it is necessary that there should be a mighty uprising of the French people, and the great question is whether they are willing to pour forth their blood and treasure like water without a positive assurance that their best efforts are not to be set at naught by the mistakes of their Imperial blunderer. The revolutionary and republican feeling is almost inseparable from the frenzied national furore which now alone can stem the tide of Prussian success. The democratic journals of Paris and the democratic members of the French chambers are demanding that every citizen shall be armed, and if every citizen is thus armed, who can assure Napoleon that the weapons of the men whom he has basely betrayed and cruelly oppressed will not be turned against himself?

Another alternative is a hasty termination of the war, a patched-up truce, leaving France as deeply humiliated as Austria was after Solferino and Sadowa. The Prussians have a habit in such contingencies of demanding that the aggressor shall pay the bill of expenses, and they would probably insist that the old German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine should be surrendered as the fruits of their late victory. Voluntary consent to such a loss of territory, however, would scarcely be less fatal to the Napoleonic dynasty than a succession of German victories; and let the Emperor turn which way he will, he finds himself, like the villain in the last act of a play, confronted by terrible retributive dangers.

The fact that fears of the safety of the French capital absorb a large portion of the attention of the terror-stricken government Napoleon established there, and that such fears have been engendered at the very outset of the campaign, is a significant proof of the lack of public confidence in the Imperial regime. Paris is one of the most strongly fortified places in the world, and it will be seen by the description of its elaborate defenses in another part of to-day's TELEGRAPH that if it is defended with proper spirit it cannot be taken by the combined armies of Europe. Napoleon has more to dread from the excited populace within its walls than from any foe that can march against it, and we scarcely believe that the Germans will, in any event, make an assault upon the French capital. Their great duties are to punish their wanton assailant, to secure a recompense for the expenditures of the conflict (which they can do by holding the German provinces of France), and to avert future disturbances of the peace of Europe by the brood of Corsican tyrants; and these duties may be accomplished now without a demonstration against Paris.

LINE UPON LINE!

The North Carolina election is another grave admonition to the Republican party that it can maintain its supremacy only by promptly correcting the evils it has too long cherished within itself. While the issues of the war were undecided, patriotic men would close their eyes to corruption, to incompetent or otherwise unworthy candidates, and to the madness of selfish leaders, and vote the Republican ticket to save the country; but now the war has garnered the fulness of its harvest, and honest citizens will no longer be made the supple tools of corruptionists.

Every election held this year has been a fresh notice to the Republican leaders that the party must reform itself. Connecticut opened the campaign of 1870 with disaster, whereby a faithful and patriotic Governor was displaced by 800 majority. Oregon followed, and one of the ablest and most blameless of our Republican Senators lost his place. Washington city followed with an open and decisive rebuke to the political managers who claimed to be the Republican party. New York, hitherto a debatable State, gave nearly 90,000 Democratic majority, when the political complexion of her courts of last resort was involved. Kentucky gave no substantial Republican gains, even with her large colored vote polled for the first time. Tennessee has given over her courts to the Conservatives, thus surrendering the last vestige of Republican power in that State, and now comes North Carolina, in the face of bayonets forced upon the people by the ill-advised counsels of bad lead with a Legislature two-thirds Democratic, and but two Republicans in the entire Congressional delegation. A Senator is thus sacrificed, and a long stride taken toward making the next Congress Democratic.

With all these admonitions, the professed Republican leaders close their ears to wisdom. Instead of meeting the issue frankly, and appealing to the intelligence of the people, we are met with the startling proposition *that Georgia must not hold an election because the Republicans cannot carry the State!* This reckless suggestion to nullify the laws and defy the people is made this morning by a Republican contemporary. If not hold an election in Georgia, why hold one in any other State? It is conceded that the Republicans cannot gain Congressmen, while it is most likely that they must lose some in most of the States. Why not, therefore, decide that all the Legislatures, and all the Congressmen, and all the Governors shall hold over until matters can be arranged for Republican victories? The only reason for not holding an election is that the Republicans will be defeated; and the same rule will apply with equal if not increased potency in all other States, if mad leaders insist upon defying popular opinion and insulting the intelligence and patriotism of a people peculiarly jealous of popular rights.

North Carolina was lost, as were most of the other States sacrificed this year by selfish and blind leadership. Governor Holden allowed the honor and credit of his State to be destroyed by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of securing a seat in the Senate; and, to make assurance doubly sure, he undertook to force political results by armed Jayhawkers, who defied the laws, ignored justice, and disregarded the courts. The result was a change of 25,000 to 30,000 against the Republicans, and the surrender of the State to Democracy for years to come.

In Pennsylvania the same mad policy is aimed at. The Republican party can succeed only by deserving the approval and confidence of the intelligent and patriotic people of the State. Its abuses, corruptions, and subordination to shameless pretenders like Cameron are justly appreciated by all sections, and unless the Republican organization, as an organization, shall show an earnest, determined purpose to reform itself, and restore the State to faithful government, we shall lose half a dozen or more Congressmen, and possibly the Legislature. Senators like Wilson and Cameron, who bowed to the Washington lobby and continued the inquisitorial income tax to save corporations from tax on gross receipts, may levy heavy tribute upon starving clerks to defray election expenses, but all the power of money or patronage will fail to give the Republicans victory if the party does not earn it by deserving it.

Pennsylvania can be saved to the Republicans, but not by defying the people and the laws. Let the party, as a party, declare for constitutional reform, and show the people that the shameless corruptions of Harrisburg must be broken up and rendered impossible henceforth. Let the true men of the party, who want no office and seek no place or profit by political prostitution, come to the front and lead the Republican organization to reform and victory. Let the Union League speak. It is the consistent advocate of reform, and it is a force that could not fail to be respected. Let it call upon the people to demand fundamental reform by instructing legislators to propose a convention, and the sorely tried Republicans of the State will take fresh courage and fall into the ranks again to save the grand organization by restoring it to purity, patriotism, and the merited confidence of the country.

THE FATE OF THE FENIANS.

The offense of the Fenians who attempted the invasion of Canada a few months ago was one of the most serious known to the law; and although a combination of circumstances served to render a large number of the people of the United States at least indifferent to the annoyance given to the Canadians, every consideration of justice and self-respect requires that such outrages shall not only be discountenanced but sternly punished. We certainly have no reason to love the Canadians for their performances during the Rebellion, when they went as far as they dared in the way of sneaking assaults upon the people of the North, but dignity and honor will not permit us to take our revenge by allowing armed raids over the border by hordes of crazy Irishmen. Because of the hostile attitude of Canada towards us, however, the people of the United States certainly feel a sort of apathy with regard to the disposal of the Fenian bandits who inspired the Kanucks with so much terror, but the fact remains that O'Neil and others implicated in the raid were guilty of a great crime, and that they richly deserve to be punished in a manner that will serve to inspire them and their sympathizers with a proper respect for the law. Suppose such an attack as that of last May had been made upon our borders by a band of rebel refugees from Canada: we certainly would not be satisfied if only a nominal punishment were awarded them, and it is only fair that in estimating the guilt of the Fenians we should put ourselves in the place of the Canadians. It is to the credit of our Government that, notwithstanding the offenses of England and Canada, it interfered promptly on the occasion of each Fenian raid, in spite of the provocations we have received that would have almost excused some little apathy and the trial, conviction, and sentence of O'Neil and other Fenian leaders is also creditable, especially when we consider the powerful influence brought to bear to prevent them from receiving their deserts, although the very mild punishment inflicted is in reality out of all proportion to the magnitude of their offense.

"General" O'Neil and "Colonel" Brown were tried a short time ago at Windsor, Vermont, and sentenced to the State Prison; but this will be scarcely even a nominal punishment if, as is reported, these two scamps are not to be put to labor, are not to assume the prison garb, or associate with the other prisoners, but are to have a room to themselves, with a separate table and the same fare as the superintendent, and are to be treated in all respects like gentlemen, so that the only inconvenience they will suffer will be the confinement within the walls of the prison. It needs no argument to prove that this is not the way to make the laws respected; and yet it seems likely that Messrs. O'Neil and his compatriot will not be called upon to endure even this indignity for any great length of time.

A pressure is being brought upon the President to induce him to grant them his pardon, and all the politicians who are anxious to conciliate the Irish vote are working like beavers to make capital for themselves by procuring the liberation of the Fenian captives. The better judgment of the President must convince him that this is not a proper case for the executive interference, and that the cause of law and order will be best served by allowing the bold raiders to suffer all the punishment that the merciful judges imposed upon them. It is of more importance that our national honor and the dignity of our laws should be vindicated than that the Irish vote should be conciliated, and as President Grant and the party that supports him are likely to get but a very small proportion of the said vote at any rate, he can well afford to do his whole duty in the matter. We therefore hope that the President will refuse positively to yield to the solicitations of the friends of O'Neil and the other imprisoned Fenians, and will allow them all the opportunity that their full terms of imprisonment will afford to reflect upon whether they cannot find some better way of liberating Ireland than by making annual attacks upon the Canadians.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

It was impossible for the founders of the Government to decide in every case exactly what powers had best be given to the General Government and what had best be left to the several States. Different matters of detail, too, that could scarcely have been even thought of when the Constitution was adopted, have been brought into prominence by the varied experiences of an immence increase in territory, the admission of numerous new States, and changes in the social conditions and relations of the people. Many of these matters are really of the highest importance, although for reasons easily understood they have never been brought prominently forward as subjects for legislative action. One of the subjects overlooked by the authors of the Constitution was the regulation of marriages and divorces by the National Government, and although there are few who will deny that the present loose and irregular system, by which each State can pass such laws as it pleases to govern the family relations of its citizens, is productive of inconvenience, immorality, and, to some extent, of social demoralization, the difficulties in the way of procuring an amendment to the Constitution will probably prevent any proper effort to reform the evil from being made for many years to come. As a mere question of national rights against State rights, it is not a matter of the least consequence whether marriages and divorces are under the immediate supervision of the National or the State Governments; but it is of the very highest importance that there should be uniformity, and that it should be impossible for citizens of Pennsylvania or New York to go to Illinois or Indiana and obtain divorces under laws so lax that they practically make marriage scarcely more than a matter of momentary inclination or caprice.

The evil effects of permitting different States which really form one nation to have separate laws on the subject of marriage and divorce have been fully demonstrated recently in several cases of gross outrage perpetrated by means of the uncertainty and confusion caused by the differences that exist between the laws of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Mr. Wilkie Collins' latest novel discusses this subject very thoroughly, and he shows conclusively what extraordinary complications may ensue and what enormities may be committed under a state of affairs that scarcely permits a man and woman to know whether they are legally married or not, and that affords every manner of facility to scoundrels to ruin innocent women with perfect impunity. Affairs in this country are certainly not in so bad a state as they are on the other side of the water, but they are bad enough to demand the serious attention of all good citizens; and several specimens that have been brought before the public quite recently of the way in which Indiana divorces can be made use of by men and women who are attracted by new affinities, indicate that it is high time our law-makers were dealing with a subject that has already become an evil of no small magnitude.

OBITUARY.

Hon. George T. Cobb.

Among the victims of the recent railroad accident in West Virginia was the Hon. George T. Cobb, of New Jersey. This gentleman was well known and highly esteemed both in public and private life. He was originally a Democrat, but took no very active part in politics until 1860, when he was elected to Congress from the Fourth district of New Jersey. He was a warm admirer of Senator Douglas, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion he followed the example of that eminent statesman in giving a cordial support to the Government. After his retirement from Congress he was a member of the State Legislature for several years, and also served as Mayor of Morristown.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

THE FINEST IN TOWN.

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Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

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☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 5, 1870.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.

8 5 St E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

8 1 10t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ T. W. BAILY, No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices. N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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CAPITAL, £9,000,000.
ABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
8 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

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COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·00 EACH.

DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

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The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,

Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation*, and *Kidney Diseases*.

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in *vacuo*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes*.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

7 30 stuthsptf P. HEVNER.

CLOTHING.

BLOCKADED! BLOCKADED!

THE BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN PORTS
ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR
BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA

Will not interfere with the production and sale at the GREAT BROWN HALL, by ROCKHILL & WILSON, of the

TEN THOUSAND $10 SUITS OF REAL SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,

For which the public is rapidly crowding.

Nor will it interfere with the manufacture and favorable reception on the part of the public of the immense quantities of

TRULY SEASONABLE APPAREL

Which is constantly coming forward to take the place of that which rapidly disappears from our counters.

Come and learn how to be cool at the

GREAT BROWN HALL.

COME, BUY SUMMER RAIMENT CHEAP OF

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603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

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No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO, [6 27tf

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

EXCURSIONS.

OLD BETHEL CAMP MEETING,

BARNSBORO STATION,

On West Jersey Railroad.

Trains leave Philadelphia from FOOT OF MARKET Street, at 8·40 A. M., 11·35 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 5·45 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CAMP 6·42 A. M., 8·13 A. M., 1·38 P. M., 4·38 P. M., and 10·05 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good during continuance of the camp, 70 cents each.

8 6 6t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

FIFTH GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND DOWN TO LONG BRANCH,

Landing at New York about one hour.

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, THURSDAY, August 11, 1870,

at 7½ o'clock A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets.....$2·50
Gentleman and Lady.....4·50

Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 935 Market street; Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 North Tenth street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of Excursion. [8 6stuw3t

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,

LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwtf

EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

8 8

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL AGENCY,

No. 512 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Good, reliable Teachers furnished Schools, Academies, etc. Also, engagements secured for Teachers. Wanted immediately, three good Male Teachers; English Branches, Mathematics, etc.

Address J. A. BANCROFT & CO., as above.

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STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuthsa3t

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $300. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS.

BY R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

Literary Editor of the "Philadelphia Press."

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, publish this day, THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS, by *Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Literary Editor of the "Philadelphia Press."* It contains, besides a full history of his life, his Uncollected Pieces, in Prose and Verse; Personal Recollections and Anecdotes, as well as Letters from Mr. Dickens to various persons, never before published; and traces the entire career of the great Novelist from the time of his birth and first connection with journalism as a reporter to its unexpected and lamented termination on the 9th of June, 1870. With a full account of the Funeral Services, and Dean Stanley's Funeral Sermon, preached in Westminster Abbey, on the Sunday following the funeral. By Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. It also contains a Portrait of Charles Dickens, taken from a photograph for which he sat a few days prior to his death; as well as his Autograph. The whole is issued in a large duodecimo volume, bound in Green, Red, or Blue Morocco Cloth, gilt side and back. Price Two Dollars.

Agents and Canvassers are wanted, *Male and Female, in every town, village, and county in the United States*, to engage in selling and getting subscribers to the above work, which is the Best Selling Book published.

Active Agents can make from Ten to Twenty Dollars a day selling this Book, as we supply Canvassers and Agents at very low rates. Circulars of the work, for General Distribution, will be supplied gratis.

Copies of "*The Life of Charles Dickens*" will be sent to any one, at once, per mail, post-paid, on receipt of Two Dollars by the Publishers. For sale at

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Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

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CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.,

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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1870.

The Nathan Murder.

Nothing of any importance has been elicited from the inquest that was held to-day. It is the opinion of some of the most experienced reporters that nothing definite ever will be known with regard to the question, Who killed Mr. Nathan? and although more than one reporter has made a fool of himself in the endeavor to construct a flawless theory, yet one occasionally meets with a newspaper-man whose life has been spent among the courts and whose judgment is worth at least some consideration. There is a good and a bad class of police-reporters, as well as a good and a bad class of police-detectives, and some of the most intelligent members of the better class in each of these professions seem to believe that the mystery of Mr. Nathan's death will never be cleared up. They unite in believing that the murder was the work of two sneak thieves, and experience has proved that people of that grade do not, as a rule, "peach" on one another. Perhaps the only hope on which the discovery of the murderers can be reasonably based is the chance of a quarrel happening between them in some low groggery. In the heat of the quarrel some dark menace might be dropped which a least-suspected bystander would be sure to remember and make use of. The feeling against Washington Nathan is gradually ebbing away from the public mind. There is hardly a New York newspaper that would not rejoice to see that wicked journal, the *Sunday Mercury*, made to totter under an overwhelming libel suit brought against it by that outraged and innocent young man.

Man-Milliners.

A man-milliner has established himself in Ninth street, not very far from Broadway. He is said to have been a pupil of Worth's, the celebrated Paris milliner. Perhaps that is merely a rumor. At any rate it is not necessary to my present purpose that it should be a fact. I merely mention it because it seems expedient to say a few words in favor of a class of men—an extremely small class—who are liable to great abuse from every one except the fashionable women whom their handiwork pleases. If a man have a singular aptitude for a particular form of labor which has hitherto been transacted by women only, but which is not universal, why should he not devote himself to that particular department? What is it but prejudice that forbids? Why should woman crowd man out of the law office, the pulpit, the reporter's room, and the physician's consultation den, unless man is to enjoy compensation for being so remorsely put about? Do two rights ever make a wrong? Never, emphatically never—unless woman's rights are one of them! I believe that with the enlargement of the sphere in which feminine influence is felt, man's sphere will also enlarge. The more women there are that become tailors, the more there will be that will become dressmakers. Worth, the champion man-milliner, will not long continue to be unique in the world. The man-milliners of New York are as yet few in number, but they are kept very busy, and they are said to make dresses which will favorably compare to any made by woman's hands.

A New Fashion in Hands.

Have you ever seen a pet dog sitting on his hind legs? Do you remember the pensile nature of the paws? Can you recall the idiotic helplessness expressed in the line in which they droop? If you do, you have before you a perfect representation of the new fashion (growing into great favor with ladies) of holding the hands. By so bending the arms that the elbows make very acute angles, and by then allowing the entire hands, from the wrists downwards, to hang loose like hare-bells, an air of graceful imbecility is imparted to the general appearance. When you see a woman holding her hands thus, she looks like a superior sort of penguin, and you may be certain that her style is reproachless.

Real's Apotheosis.

The circumstances under which John Real was buried yesterday are so remarkable as to claim more attention than is bestowed upon most affairs of the kind. Had he been a hero, perishing in a noble cause, greater homage could scarcely have been paid him. The house where the body lay was visited by thousands of people, and the face of the corpse was kissed by some of the visitors. A captain of police had to call out his reserves in order to keep Third avenue clear for the passage of cars. The coffin was wrapped in the American flag, and was almost invisible beneath the screen of flowers. The 10th Regiment turned out to do his memory honor, and formed a part in the funeral procession. When the hearse commenced to move from the house every point within view into which a human head could be stuck was filled with one. Had the best and greatest man in the city of New York died, the crowd of spectators would not have been so vast. I do not want to run the risk of saying anything undeservedly bitter of a man who is dead, even though he came by his death in such a form. I feel the short-sightedness of human judgments, and I believe that Real had provocations that few men would have endured without nursing a sentiment of revenge. But nevertheless I cannot help feeling and saying that the funeral spectacle of yesterday furnishes a very sad, strange text, from which one might preach upon the general moral tone among the lower orders of New York society. That vast assemblage was the rabble's tribute to lawlessness and riot. It was not respect for Real or sympathy with his family that drew those thousands together; it was merely an ignorant feeling of spite against the public officer who had been morally brave enough to allow the law to take its course. There is no use in my relating the shocking circumstances that accompanied the lowering of the coffin into the grave. With them the telegraphic wires will have already acquainted you. The general moral effect of such a demonstration is more than sufficient to neutralize the lesson that should have been taught by his manner of death; and the demonstration itself is merely the index to the sentiment of the rabble which elevates a ruffian into a hero.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA SACKS,
Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen Dusters.
White Duck Pants.
Fancy Linen Pants.
White Duck Pants.
White Marseilles Pants.
All kinds of Summer Clothing sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

YOUNG HEADS ON AGED SHOULDERS.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken grey hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, effects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment, no stickiness, no darkened bottles! Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATCHING WITH POOR, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and, during the process of teething, it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

MARRIED.

ENT—TAYLOR.—On Saturday evening, the 30th ultimo, by Rev. A. H. Ling, WILLIAM O. ENT to HARRIET TAYLOR, both of Philadelphia.

PARVIN—MCILVAINE.—On July 28, at the First Independent Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. R. M. Luther, Mr. THEODORE C. PARVIN to Miss IDA A. MCILVAINE.

DIED.

CANTON.—On the 8th instant, JOSEPH CANTON, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Mr. Patrick Canton, No. 827 Marriott street, below Christian street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

LAFFERTY.—On the 7th instant, Miss MARGARET J. LAFFERTY, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 743 S. Ninth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, August 6, 1870, ARCHIBALD MITCHELL, in the 72d year of his age.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1333 Coates street, on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock.

STEPHENSON.—Suddenly, on the morning of August 7, ISAIAH STEPHENSON, in his 43d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Minerva Lodge, No. 21, K. of P.; and Liberty Council, No. 11, O. of U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1341 Germantown road, on Wednesday, August 10, at 3 o'clock.

TIPPIN.—On the 8th instant, THOMAS, son of Ann and the late Archibald Tippin, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, John Maxwell, Spring Mill, Whitemarsh township. To proceed to Barren Hill Cemetery.

DRY GOODS.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT., and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

Lace Pointes from $4 to $55.
Lace Sacques from $10 to $25.
Thin Mixed Dress Goods.
Lawns, Percales and P. K's.
Black Hernanies and Grenadines.
Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits).
Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks.
Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS,
"AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,"
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 822 AND 824 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the
Finest Groceries to Select From,
And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
8 17 thstu6 BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CHOICEST
Spring Leaf Japanese Tea
AND
Fine Souchong Teas,
OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, FOR SALE AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,
IN KITTS.
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF
NATIONAL CAPITOL
Life Insurance Company.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
As made to Auditor-General's Department of the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$300,000·00
Amount of assessment or instalments on stock paid in cash	150,000·00

SECOND.

Cash on hand	$517·81
Cash in National Bank of the Republic	932·90
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission, mostly on Policies issued in July	48,378·29
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	114,500·00
Amount of stock held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value, 722 shares Metropolitan Railroad, Washington, D. C., par value, $50; market value, $50	11,050·00
Interest on investments due and unpaid	87·48
Accrued interest not yet due	4,085·24
Deferred premiums—balance semi-annual and quarterly premiums for the year	14,322·35
Furniture and stationery in Home and Branch offices	5,500·00
Premium loans on Policies issued prior to 1870	1,596·00
Bills receivable—temporary loans on call	19,199·71
Personal accounts	366·84

THIRD.

Amount of losses resisted by the Company—fraudulent claim	$5,000·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise, current expenses, say	2,000·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks—estimated, say	10,000·00

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	$17,939·69
Premium notes on Policies issued previous to 1870	58·00
Interest received from investments	6,800·81

FIFTH.

Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and officers of the Company	$3,701·62
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	607·62
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures—salary of officers and general expenses	6,458·45
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	150,000·00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of or the whole of the capital thereof	150,000·00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	50·00

I have examined the affairs of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and find them correct as above.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 22d day of July, A. D. 1870.

JOSEPH T. K. PLANT,
Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS W. SLAUGHTER,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 1000 CHESNUT St.,
8 5 stuth6t PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of (7 8 tfrp
Phætons,
Jenny Linds,
Buggies, Etc.,
AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE LAWN.
Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.

Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.

For sale on easy terms. Apply to
EDWIN H. FITLER,
EXECUTOR,
7 23 stuth1St* No. 23 North WATER Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 CHESNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, 6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO LET—HANDSOME DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 3909 SPRUCE Street, West Philadelphia. Large lot, with fine shade and fruit trees. Apply to WILLIAM M. CHRISTY, 8 9 5t No. 127 S. THIRD Street.

HATS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.
GREAT BARGAINS IN STRAW, GIMP AND HAIR HATS, FOR LADIES AND MISSES,
To close out Summer Stock.
Sundowns, white, black and brown, 40 to 60 cents.
Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Ruches, Frames, etc.
Sash Ribbons, all widths and colors, 50, 60, 75, $1.
The best bargains of the season in Sash Ribbons.
We are receiving bargains from Auction daily.
MARKLAND'S
Store for good articles at low prices,
7 20 tuthsw) No. 237 SOUTH Street.
Ladies, notice—Trim your Hats while you wait.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. (7 13m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 21 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 1m

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 265

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FINANCIAL.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!
10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,
At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected
IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,
Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,
Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest by
B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,
COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.
8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK. 8 8 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
At 75, Interest Regularly Paid.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$60,000 SOUTH MOUNTAIN
IRON AND RAILROAD CO.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
At 75 and Accrued Interest,
SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD,

Finished and doing good business, and about 23,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
7 27 tf Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
26 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS,
BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
7 14 thstu2m* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
9 15 1m DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

THE MORMONS.

Dr. Newman Notifies Brigham Young that He has Girded up His Loins—Brigham Declines a Controversy—Interesting Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 7.—Rev. Dr. Newman and party have been received with marked attention by the Federal generals and other Gentile residents of this city, and they created a very favorable impression. Mr. Newman has held a correspondence with Brigham Young, which closed late last evening. Mr. Newman informed Brigham Young that he had arrived to debate the Bible doctrines against polygamy, in accordance with the challenge he had received from Brigham Young. Young disclaimed ever giving or knowing anything about any challenge. Mr. Newman expressed disappointment after receiving Young's disclaimer. Mr. Newman accepted an invitation to preach this evening in the Methodist meeting house. Meanwhile, Orson Pratt and other apostles called and incidentally remarked that Newman could preach in the Tabernacle if Orson Pratt could do the same in the Metropolitan church at Washington. Newman made no reply. Afterwards Young wrote, inviting him to preach in the Tabernacle, but Newman, having made other arrangements, declined. It is universally considered that Brigham has backed out, for Newman would be too much for him. The following is the correspondence:—

MR. NEWMAN TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

"SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.—To President Brigham Young—Sir:—In acceptance of your challenge given in your journal, the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, of the 3d of May last, to discuss the question, "Does the Bible sanction polygamy?" I have hereby to inform you that I am now ready to hold a public debate with you, as the head of the Mormon Church, upon the above question, under such regulations as may be agreed upon for the said discussion, and I suggest for our mutual convenience that, either by yourself or by two gentlemen whom you shall designate, you may meet two gentlemen whom I shall select for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the debate with as little delay as possible. May I hope for a reply at your earliest convenience, and at least not later than 3 o'clock to-day?

"Respectfully, J. P. NEWMAN."

YOUNG TO NEWMAN.

"SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.—Rev. J. P. Newman—Sir:—Yours of even date has just been received, in answer to which I have to inform you that no challenge was ever given by me to any person through the columns of the Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph*, and that this is the first intimation I have received that any such challenge ever appeared. You have been misinformed with regard to the Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph*. It is not my journal, but was owned and edited by Dr. Fuller, of Chicago, who was not a member of our Church, and I was not acquainted with its columns.

"Respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG."

NEWMAN TO YOUNG.

"SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.—President Brigham Young — Sir: — I confess my disappointment at the contents of your note in reply to mine of this date. In the far East it is impossible to distinguish the local relations between yourself and those papers which advocate the interests of your Church; and when the copy of the *Telegraph* containing the article of the 3d May last reached Washington, the only construction upon it by my friends was that it was a challenge to come to your city to discuss the Bible doctrine of polygamy. I have chosen to put a different construction upon that article. To take no further notice of it, you could then have adopted the *Telegraph* as your organ and the said article as a challenge which I either could not or dared not accept. That I am justified in this construction is clear from the following facts:—The article in the *Telegraph* of May 3 contains these expressions:—Alluding to my sermon, as reported in the New York *Herald*, it says:—'The discussion was a lengthened argument to prove that the Bible does not sustain polygamy. The sermon should have been delivered in the new Tabernacle in this city, with 10,000 Mormons to listen to it, and then Elder Orson Pratt or some prominent Mormon should have had a hearing on the other side, and the people be allowed to decide. Dr. Newman, by his very sermon, recognizes the religious element of the question. Let us have a fair contest of peaceful argument, and let the best side win. We will publish their notices in the *Telegraph* and report their discourses as far as possible, use every influence in our power, if any is needed, to secure them the biggest halls and crowded congregations, and we are satisfied that every opportunity will be given them to conduct a campaign. We base this last remark on a statement made last Sunday week in the Tabernacle by President George A. Smith, that the public halls throughout the Territory have been and would be open for clergymen of other denominations coming to Utah to preach. Come on and convert them by the peaceful influences of the Bible, instead of using the means now proposed. Convince them by reason and Scriptural arguments, and no Cullom bill will be required.

I understand the article containing the above expressions was written by Elder Sloan, of the Mormon Church, and at that time associate editor of the *Telegraph*, and that he was and has since been in constant intercourse with yourself. The expressions in the said article, as above cited, were the foundation of the impression throughout the country that a challenge had thus been given through the columns of the *Telegraph*, and as such I myself had no alternative but so to regard and accept it. I may add that I am informed that an impression prevailed here in Utah that a challenge had been given and accepted. Under this impression I have acted from that day to this, having myself both spoken of and seen allusions to the anticipated discussion in several prominent papers of the country. It was not until after my arrival in your city last evening, in pursuance of this impression, that I learned the fact that the same Elder Sloan, in the issue of the Salt Lake *Herald* of August 3, attempts, for the first time, to disabuse the public of the idea so generally prevalent. Still acting in good faith and knowing that you had never denied or recalled the challenge of the 3d of May, I inform you of my presence in your city and of the object of my visit here. My note this morning, with your reply, will serve to put the matter before the public in its true light and dispel the impression of every man in all parts of the country that such a challenge had been given and that such a discussion would be held. Following that, I have now fully discharged my share of the responsibility in the case. It only remains for me to subscribe myself respectfully,

"J. P. NEWMAN."

YOUNG TO NEWMAN.

"SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.—Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman—Sir:—It will be a pleasure to us if you will address our congregation tomorrow, the 7th inst., in the small tabernacle, at 10 A. M., or, should you prefer it, in the new tabernacle, at 2 P. M., same inst., or both morning and evening.

"Respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

"P. S.—I hope to hear from you immediately. B. Y."

NEWMAN TO YOUNG.

"SALT LAKE CITY, August 6—8 P. M.—President Brigham Young:—Sir—In reply to your note, just received, to preach in the Tabernacle to-morrow, I have to say that, after disclaiming and declining, as you have done to-day, the discussions which I came here to hold, other arrangements to speak in the city were accepted by me, which will preclude my compliance with your invitation.

Respectfully, J. P. NEWMAN."

The Methodists gave Mr. Newman a reception last evening.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE MURDERERS HEARD AT THEIR BLOODY WORK.

In the continuation of the coroner's inquest on the Nathan murder held in New York yesterday, the following testimony was elicited:—

WASHINGTON M'KENZIE.

I reside at No. 35 E. Nineteenth street; we use no such instrument as the "dog," now shown me; have visited Mr. Nathan's house; was there on the 21st of July; never saw that instrument, either in the coach-house or anywhere; never said I had seen it in the coach-house; never saw it till I saw it at Police headquarters; Philip de Maistre has been two years in my employ; he was recommended to me by the Young Men's Christian Association; his conduct has been excellent, as has the other carpenter, Mr. Smith.

Officer Mangam was here again placed on the stand—The "dog" was lying inside the outside door; I picked it up and handed it to Mr. Nathan; he handed it back to me, and I afterwards took it up stairs; I put it between Mr. Nathan and the window so that the Coroner might see it; can't tell whether it was the first or the second time I entered the house; when I came down I think I left the sons in the room with the body; the second time, if it was the second time I entered, Mr. Washington Nation was in the hallway; the hallway is marble, not carpeted near the door; the "dog" was lying close by the front door.

By Foreman of the Jury—I noticed no carpet in the hall; I repeat that the door was certainly closed when I passed at a quarter to six; I was close to the stoop and could not be mistaken; there was no one on the steps; might have been a paper on the steps and I not see it.

DR. WALTER H. PEEKMAN,

Live at the corner of Fifth avenue; there are twenty feet between the side of my house and Mr. Nathan's; I sleep on the second floor; the night of the storm (Thursday), after the shower, my wife opened the green blinds of the windows; we had been asleep some time when my wife called out to me, "Doctor, there's some one in our house;" I said, "It's not in our house, but Mr. Nathan's or the other;" while we were speaking there was another noise, which she thought was the shutting of a chamber door; we then heard

THREE DISTINCT SOUNDS,

much lighter than the other; I cannot describe the sounds; I again said it was not in our house; my wife went into the bathroom and looked into Mr. Nathan's yard, but it looked all right; no more was said; about seven she looked out and said there was some heavy trouble at Mr. Nathan's; before I got down stairs some of the girls said Mr. Nathan had been murdered; I distinctly heard the first sound, as well as my wife; I should think it was between two and half-past; did not look at the time; the first sound did not seem like the falling of a body; cannot hear feet with the shoes off either on my stairs or Mr. Nathan's, which were just like mine; when I entered the chamber and saw the body, I looked for anything to account for the first sound; there was a small table in its place; there was a chair with back to the door; I was told since that a leg of that chair, if it were struck by an instrument, might account for the first sound; the blows on the skull might account for the later ones: when my wife got up first the streets were quiet, no carriages or omnibuses were running; in the left hand corner of the large wall there was blood two feet high; I mean the south side, farthest from the front where the body lay; the marks on the wall were like the impress of a bloody arm; my wife thinks she remained ten minutes at the windows; I don't think it was so long; she might not have seen any one leaving Mr. Nathan's, and a man might have left without being heard; the chain on my door was like Mr. Nathan's; there is very little noise in opening the door; I think Mr. Nathan's door might have been unfastened, and the assassin had got out without being heard; Mr. Nathan was very near-sighted; I never saw him without glasses; he would not be likely to recognize the face of any one in his chamber without glasses, and in a dim light even with them.

By Juryman Russell—I believe the first blow brought him down on his hands and knees.

By the Foreman—If the murderer had walked our way to Fifth avenue, in my belief we must have heard him, but if he went towards Sixth avenue we should not; on whichever side of the street the person walked, if towards Fifth avenue I think we should have heard it, but not necessarily his going down the steps.

PRINCE CHARLIE'S TARGET.—The Edinburgh *Courant* tells a circumstantial story about a Highland target which has just been sent home from New Zealand, and which, "on unimpeachable evidence," of course, is stated to have been the buckler worn by the ill-fated Prince Charles at the battle of Culloden. The story is sufficiently romantic:—"Secretary Murray, the constant attendant of the Prince, noticing that the target had fallen into the midst of a whin thicket, marked the spot, and under cover of night returned unobserved, when he succeeded in securing the precious relic." Unfortunately for the possibility of this, Murray was ill when Culloden was fought; and while its issue was yet in doubt, he was carried on a litter to Fovers, in Lochness-side, and afterwards removed to Glenmorriston. The defeat had been over for days, and Cumberland's butcheries were in full blast before Murray knew that the cause was lost and that his master was a fugitive. Dr. Archibald Cameron broke the evil tidings to him while he was slowly recovering in Glenmorriston House. We have all this set down in a MS. narrative in Murray's own handwriting; so that the pretty story about the target is untenable. But apart from this, Murray of Broughton was too much of a coward to run the risk of any such piece of Quixotry. The abject wretch who turned king's evidence and gave Government the information that enabled it to send Lovatt to the block and others to the halter, was not likely to return among the midst of Cumberland's red-handed soldiery on the chance of finding a discarded buckler in a whin bush. That the shield which Mr. Wilson is said to have sent home from Taranaki may be a relic of Culloden, and not a souvenir of the Maoris, is probable enough; but there is no scarcity of such relics in the north of Scotland.

—Mrs. Margaret Burns, a centenarian, the oldest woman in Pennsylvania, died a few days since in Pittsburg, having retained full possession of her faculties to the last.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $2 50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17 50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17 50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular.
6 6 2m

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3 50 per day June and September. $4 00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL
CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest. Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3 50 per day and $21 per week. Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9stuth23t

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 227 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstuim 6 25 dim 7 26 thstuim

BARR'S "CONSTITUTION HOUSE," CORNER ATLANTIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This well-known House is now open for the reception of guests. MRS. M. A. LEEDS,
Late of Seaview House.
The bar will be under the superintendence of the late proprietor, and will be open in conjunction with the other part of the house.
7 9 stuthlm* HUGH BARR.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular.
6 11 2m A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. J. FREAS, Proprietor.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 2m Proprietor.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 40 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46½ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738 34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93¾ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigier, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89¾ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respecively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG, } Trustees.
ENOCH LEWIS,
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 1827 Auctioneers.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DIST., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the sixth day of September, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange" plants around the following-named National Cemeteries, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging), viz.:—

Richmond National Cemetery			Richmond, Va.
Fredericksburg	"	"	Fredericksburg, Va.
Culpepper	"	"	Culpepper, Va.
Winchester	"	"	Winchester, Va.
Staunton	"	"	Staunton, Va.
Danville	"	"	Danville, Va.
Poplar Grove	"	"	Petersburg, Va.
City Point	"	"	City Point, Va.
Seven Pines	"	"	Seven Pines, Va.
Cold Harbor	"	"	Cold Harbor, Va.
Glendale	"	"	Glendale, Va.
Fort Harrison	"	"	Fort Harrison, Va.
Hampton	"	"	Hampton, Va.
Yorktown	"	"	Yorktown, Va.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

Bidders are required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of *two* years, as they may happen to fail during that time.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District, Department of the East. 8 5 6t

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public, No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards

All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, U. S. Capitol, WASHINGTON, D. C. 7 29 10t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 5 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $5 and upwards		2 per cent.
" 100	"	3 "
" 300	"	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th day of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅝ by 5⅝ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3⅝ by 5⅝ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6¾ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6¾ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8¾ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4¾ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9½ inches (round; 4th) one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Note size	1,468,250
Letter size, first quality	60,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,900
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrappers	4,936,250
Total	86,259,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same

JEREMIAH HORROX.

The recent announcement of Queen Victoria to her Parliament, that arrangements had been made for the scientific observation of the transit of the planet Venus across the sun's disk, in 1874, calls the attention of lovers of science to a very rare and important astronomical event. No person living ever saw Venus crossing the sun, and yet the observation of this transit furnishes the most essential elements of astronomical knowledge.

Venus, as viewed by the inhabitants of the earth, is the most beautiful and interesting of the planetary stars. Being the second planet from the sun, and the most conspicuous of the two inferior planets having their orbits within the orbit of the earth, and approaching the earth at the time of her inferior conjunction within twenty-six million miles, she ever has seemed a friendly luminary to the lovers and observers of celestial scenery.

Her maximum brilliancy has been estimated to equal the light of twenty fixed stars. Her most beautiful appearance is presented to the equatorial regions, at the period of her greatest elongation, when she is seen high above the horizon, shining with a pure, steady light, like a twilight sun. She is so brilliant at certain periods as to be visible at noonday, and her light is so intense in the evenings of her greatest splendor as to cast a shadow upon the earth.

The body of the planet has been seen by astronomers through her luminous atmosphere; and her atmosphere itself has been observed like a pale, penumbral halo of light during her transits.

Transits of Venus across the sun's disk occur alternately at intervals of eight, one hundred five and a half, and one hundred twenty-one and a half years. The last transit but one took place in 1761, after an interval of one hundred twenty-one and a half years; the last transit took place in 1769, after an interval of eight years; and the next transit will take place in 1874 (December 8), after an interval of one hundred five and a half years. The transit of 1874 will not be visible in this country.

As the observation of the transit of Venus enables us to ascertain the sun's horizontal parallax—an element of knowledge of the greatest importance, since by it we determine, as accurately as we are able, the distance of the sun from the earth, and the distances of the planets from each other—the transit of 1874 will awaken a general interest in the following transit, which will take place in 1882, and which will be visible in the most enlightened parts of the world. No one who observes the event in 1882 will ever see the transit of Venus again.

This event, which furnishes the basis for the most wonderful problems ever mastered by the human mind, was first correctly calculated, and first observed, by a young enthusiast of science named Jeremiah Horrox.

He was born at Toxteth, near Liverpool, England, about the year 1620. He was a dreamy, poetical youth, admired and beloved for his amiable disposition and for the rectitude of his intentions. He loved the night and the sublimities of its celestial scenery; and, while others were idling or sleeping, it was his delight—a delight amounting at times to rapture—to follow the stars in their courses, and to roam in fancy among the golden zones on high.

Ere he reached the age of eighteen he had mastered the most profound reasonings and calculations of the German and the Danish astronomers.

When Kepler prepared his "Rudolphine Tables," he discovered that the planets Mercury and Venus must sometimes pass over the disk of the sun; and he predicted a transit of Venus in the year 1631, and published the prediction in a tract entitled "Admonito ad Astronomos" (Leipsic, 1629). Kepler died before the date of the predicted transit. Gassendi looked for the event in Paris; but the prediction was not fulfilled.

When the boy Horrox began the study of astronomy, he used the tables of Lansbergius. These tables indicated a transit of the planet Venus in 1639. But the tables of Lansbergius were imperfect, and the boy-astonomer procured the Rudolphine, and applied himself to a close examination of the tables. In the weary hours that his companions devoted to recreation and repose, he studied and ciphered until he had recalculated the problems of Kepler, and demonstrated that the transit predicted for 1631 would take place on the 24th of November (old style), 1639.

From the age of thirteen the boy Horrox gazed upon the evening-star, dreaming that the day would come when he, perhaps first among all the inhabitants that ever peopled the earth, would see that planet making her way across the disk of the sun.

The slow-paced years of his boyhood roll on. The expected autumn comes, with its fading pomps and dropping leaves. The November day that he has long seen in his dreams brightens the earth, and finds him watching.

It is the Sabbath—the last of the fall. He stands in a darkened room, beside an open sheet of paper, on which lies the sun's image. At the very hour that he expects the disclosure, the church bells ring. Shall he wait for the planet to write its message, or shall he go to the house of God with the worshippers? The question agitates his soul. He thinks of the consequence of losing the sight for which he has waited for so many anxious years. He reasons that the worship of the Creator ought not to be neglected, even to witness the sublimest works that the Creator has made. Jeremiah Horrox did what few men that the world ever saw would have done; he left the room, and repaired to the sanctuary.

It was a cloudy day. When he returned, the clouds had broken, and the luminous sky shone above him. He went to the darkened room. There, on that white sheet of paper, lay the sun's image, and on the sun's image appeared the planet Venus, disclosing the secrets of the far abysm of space, like the touch of the very finger of the Invisible.

Horrox made the following apology to men of science for suspending his observations:—

"I observed it [the reflection of the sun's image] from sunrise to nine o'clock; again, a little before ten; and, lastly, at noon, and from one to two o'clock—the rest of the day being devoted to higher duties, which might not be neglected for these pastimes."

Horrox was twenty-one years of age, or nearly twenty-one, when he made the observation. He died January 3, 1641, shortly after writing an account of his important discovery. He had just put his last hand to his treatise when he himself was called to take his flight above the luminous worlds.—*Appleton's Journal.*

—A colored groom, at Augusta, Georgia, obtained a license last week, and eloped with Miss Laura Peak, a beautiful girl of sweet sixteen. They were overtaken at the church by the guardian of Miss Laura, and the groom put to flight. The would-be bride returned with her "guardian" in no very amiable mood, and it is barely possible that before the two years of her minority have concluded, he may be sorry enough that he did not permit her to have her way.

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FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

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THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

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Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

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FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, August 16, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Large and valuable Brewery Building and Lager Beer Vaults, N. W. corner of Thirty-first and Master streets, 100 feet by 200 feet, two fronts. The improvements are a stone building, about 50 by 100 feet, formerly occupied as a brewery (by Christian Rentschler). There is ample ground for additional vaults. Terms—One-third cash. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Dwelling and stable, northeast corner of Thirty-first and Master streets. All those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the northeast corner of Thirty-first and Master streets; containing in front on Thirty-first street 100 feet, and in depth along Master street 180 feet. The improvements are a three-story brick dwelling and large brick stable. Terms—One-third cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 26 13 3t 4Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Cocoa-town Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfmsf

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·39 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fares.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

8·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELEN, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·26 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternooon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4 30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·40 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2¾, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 6¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6, 6½, 8¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUN

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

YELLOW FEVER.

Several Deaths from this Disease—It is Brought Here by a Filthy Jamaica Vessel.

The citizens of the southeastern portion of the city have been thrown into a state of great alarm by a rumor that several deaths had occurred recently at the Lazaretto from yellow fever. On inquiry it has been found that the rumor was true, but there is some consolation in learning that the disease has abated, and that since day before yesterday no deaths have occurred. Those still suffering with the malady are reported to the health authorities this morning as being in an improving condition. The disease was brought here by the barque Home, from Black river, Kingston, Jamaica. She arrived off the Quarantine on the 29th of June last, with a cargo of logwood. It being reported to the officers stationed at that post that her commander, Captain Phillips, had died of a malignant fever on the passage, the vessel was brought to and examined.

She was found to be in a perfectly filthy condition, and in addition to this a lot of loathsome rags were packed away in the hold. These were taken to the quarantine wharf, where the match was applied, and in a short time nothing but cinders were left. While this was being done the cargo was taken out and brought up to Windmill Island, where it now lies.

Shortly after the destruction of the rags, the children of Jacob Pepper, the keeper of the hotel adjacent to the station, were taken down with a fever, from which they all recovered. Mrs. Enos, the mother-in-law of Mr. Pepper, was also taken sick, and, after having shown every symptom of yellow fever, died during the early part of last week. The servant girl in the same family, after having exhibited prominent symptoms of the same disease, was taken to the residence of some of her relatives near Darby, where she expired. Mr. Pepper himself was the next victim, and died on Sunday last. Mrs. Mary Johnson, a sister-in-law of the deceased, is now in bed, suffering with the fever. Mrs. Mary Kugler, wife of the steward of the Quarantine, was also laid up, and in a short time died. Dr. Thompson, the physician in charge of the Quarantine, after working energetically to prevent the spread of disease, is also now laid up. Pilot J. Bennett, of Cape May, after lying a few days in this city, died. —— Griffiths, second mate of the Home, and two of her crew, also expired in the built-up portion of Philadelphia. —— Doggat, captain of one of the lighters which carried the cargo to Windmill Island, died at Port Carbon, and his wife and a son fell victims to the malady at the Lazaretto.

The Home, on being cleaned and fumigated came up to the city during the latter part of the week, but the Health Officer directed her return to Quarantine, where she is now anchored. The Health Officer is actively engaged in investigating whether there are any other cases in the city, so that they may be removed to the Municipal Hospital, and the buildings they have been occupying fumigated.

THE GERMANTOWN PUBLIC BATHS.—The Kelley's dam public bath at Germantown was opened on Saturday last, and was patronized by about three hundred bathers during the day. The accommodations are not of the best, but the lateness of the season would not warrant much outlay. Applicants for admission to the bath after 10 P. M. are denied.

The building of bath-house No. 2, to be located on a portion of the Town Hall lot, has been commenced. The contractor is Charles Miller, Esq., Haines street. The house will have a Main-street frontage, on a line with and north of the hall. It will be a frame structure and painted, sixteen feet high. Steps will lead to the main entrance, which will be placed in the centre of the front. The frontage will be sixty feet and the depth thirty feet. The main entrance will lead into a reception room, twenty by twelve feet, and from thence a door leads to the bathing apartment. The bath proper will be forty-eight by twenty-four feet, and have an even depth of four feet. A platform six feet wide will surround it.

THE FIRE YESTERDAY—THE INSURANCES.—The insurances on the establishment of Theodore H. Vetterlein, at Twenty-second and Wood streets, which was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, are as follows. The figures comprise the insurance on buildings and fixed machinery:—

Royal	$10,000
North British	7,500
Security, N. Y.	5,000
Standard, N. Y.	5,000
Manhattan, N. Y.	2,500
Home, N. Y.	2,500
Merchants, Prov.	2,500
North American, Hartford	2,500
City, Hartford	2,500
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,500
Franklin, Philadelphia	2,500
Merchants', Philadelphia	2,500
Total	$47,500

A HARD CASE.—A rough named Bernard Coffey yesterday entered the tavern of one Fitzpatrick, at Newbold and Callowhill streets, and inviting two friends, procured three drinks. Bernard then informed Fitzpatrick that he had no cash, when the latter remarked that it was all right. The other two, however, offered to pay for their liquor, when Bernard, drawing a knife, threatened to kill the proprietor if he took their money, and chased him out of the bar and up to the second story of the house. Here Fitzpatrick secured a revolver, and soon caused his customer to leave. Proceeding into the street, Bernard met Officer Costigan, whom he attacked and beat severely. He was captured at length, and taken before Alderman Pancoast, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Saturday a party of three young men, named William McCully, Frank McCully, and Marcus Porter, visited the Kensington Screw Dock for the purpose of indulging in piscatorial sport. From some cause or other an altercation occurred between them, and Porter was kicked and beaten into insensibility. He was picked up by some strangers and taken to the house of Daniel Rea, No. 1022 North Delaware avenue, where he died at half-past 2 o'clock this morning. Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, will investigate the case to-day.

THE RETURN OF THE ATHLETIC.—The victorious nine of the Athletic Base Ball Club, of this city, will return here this evening from their recent Western trip. They will arrive at the North Pennsylvania Depot, at Fifth and Berks streets, at 5 o'clock, where they will be received by a large delegation of their admirers, headed by McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band. Their friends are requested to meet at Reach's at 3 o'clock this afternoon. On Thursday evening the players will be tendered a banquet at Proskauer's, at Belmont Mansion.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—August Thurgalon, an employe of Proskauer, on Third street, below Walnut, had a hearing this morning before Alderman Beitler on the charge of attempted burglary. From the evidence it seems that some ladies connected with the establishment of C. Eber Smith, which adjoins that of Mr. Proskauer, on Saturday night last saw a man attempting to enter the second story window from the bulk window. They screamed, and the man decamped. They allege that the defendant was the man they saw. The magistrate committed Thurgalon to answer the offense at the next term of the Quarter Sessions.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 7 o'clock this morning a female named Winifred McGlone, aged 35 years, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Delaware at South street wharf. She was rescued and taken to the Second District Station House, when it was found that she was deranged.

APPARATUS INJURED.—The Kensington Steam Fire Engine, while proceeding to the fire at Twenty-second and Wood streets yesterday afternoon, broke an axle in turning the corner of Tenth and Spring Garden streets.

FIRES.—About 9·50 last evening the roof of the building No. 934 S. Tenth street was slightly damaged by fire. At 7 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 1440 Hope street.

THE PARK COMMISSION.—A meeting of the Park Commission was held yesterday, Hon. Morton McMichael in the chair.

After the reports of several committees had been read and acted upon, the board directed the following works of improvement to be constructed, viz:—

The width of Lansdowne drive to be increased so that wherever it is practicable, without great expense, its width may be forty-four feet, exclusive of gutters, and not less than forty feet, exclusive of gutters, at any point.

An extension of Lansdowne drive from the Horse-watering Station to Belmont avenue.

Completing the surfacing of Elm avenue to the intersection of the new road from the concourse on George's Hill.

Improving the grounds west of Reading Railroad, north of Coates street, by draining, grading, sodding, and planting, and the construction of a concourse near Belmont Mansion.

At a former meeting the board directed the completion of the drive from the Green street entrance to Sedgley, at the east end of the Girard Avenue bridge, the surface to be metalled.

Also the extension of the river drive, east side, to a point beyond the Connecting Railroad bridge, where it may connect with a drive through the East Park, the road to pass through a tunnel in the rock at the Spring Garden Water Works.

Also, the construction of a road from George's Hill concourse to Elm avenue.

PARK ITEMS.—C. Schoedler, of No. 440 North Third street, has presented to the city, through the Park Commission, two handsome oleanders in full bloom, and two fine fig trees laden with fruit. A number of articles were found by the Park officers, during the month just passed, and were returned to the owners; amongst others were a pocket-book containing $125, found by Keeper Alton, the owner being a New York lady, and a bracelet found by Keeper Foulke. A diary of an actor was found, containing amongst other entries the following:—"Have not had ten cents for ten days. Have left knife for lager and cane for shave."

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—This morning a Ninth district officer heard cries of murder issuing from the house at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Poplar streets, and proceeding thereto, found one of the inmates yelling lustily. Inquiring as to the cause, the officer was informed that a burglar had attempted to enter the house, but had been frightened off.

CAPTURED.—John McCaulley, aged nineteen, and William Murphy, aged fifteen years, were arrested at Twelfth and Catharine streets yesterday, on the charge of having been concerned in the robbery of a dwelling in the southern portion of the city. Alderman Bonsall held them to answer.

STRANGERS.—The body of an unknown man was found this morning floating in the Delaware below League Island.

The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man who died suddenly this morning at No. 1232 North Fourth street.

THE BREWERS' PICNIC.—The annual picnic of the Brewers' Association takes place to-day at Engel & Wolff's farm. Prior to going to the rendezvous, the participants paraded this morning through the principal thoroughfares, in wagons gaily decorated with evergreens.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Two lads, named John McCloskey and Richard Brady, were yesterday arrested whilst in the act of stealing gaiters from the front of a shoe store on Eighth street, below Vine. Alderman Jones sent the boys to Moyamensing.

ROPE.—William Ferris, for the theft of a piece of rope from the steamboat Arrowsmith, plying between this city and Cape May, has been sent to prison by Alderman Dougherty. Ferris was arrested at Apple and Poplar streets yesterday.

PROBABLE FATAL FALL.—William Wallenstein, this morning, about 2 o'clock, walked out of the third-story window of the Neptune Hose house, Crown street, above Race, and sustained injuries such as will probably prove fatal. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ANOTHER SCOUNDREL.—John McDonough, residing at No. 22 Ash street, has been sent to prison by Alderman Heins for committing an assault upon the person of a female in the upper portion of the city.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Fifth District Station House for a block and strap and seven fathoms of rope found at Spruce street wharf, Schuylkill.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

John McLaughlin, more commonly known in the fraternity by the title of the Gipsy, was this morning brought to grief by being convicted of robbery and larceny. In the first case it was proven that on the night of July 16th a gang of six or seven men, of which he was one, attacked Thomas Randsford and William Burrage at Front and Walnut streets, garroted them and stole $7 from one and $17 from the other.

The Gipsy took no very active part in the robbery, but recognizing Randsford as an acquaintance of his, he called out to the others to desist as they had the wrong party. In the next case the evidence went to show that on the night of July 23 the cigar shop in McCaully's restaurant, at Front and Dock streets, was broken into and a quantity of cigars were stolen away; between 12 and 1 o'clock the same night the Gipsy, Riley, who was convicted the other day, and Gallagher, who is yet uncaught, were seen near Tommy Holland's, at Front and Walnut streets, with boxes of cigars in their possession. The Gipsy denied having taken any part in either of the offenses.

Mary Roach was tried upon a charge of larceny. The keeper of a saloon at Thirty-first and Market streets testified that the prisoner was employed by him, and having missed a number of table cloths, napkins, etc, he searched her trunk and found them there. The prisoner asked him if he had ever mentioned this trunk before, and he said he had not, whereupon the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The Judge, however, required her to give security in $500 to be of good behavior for the period of nine months.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1870.

The bank statement of yesterday, as we anticipated, is again unfavorable to borrowers, though the losses in the supply are more moderate than usual. The deposits have fallen off $189,423 and specie $98,199, whilst the loans show a slight increase, the more favorable terms obtainable for loans having disposed the managers to be liberal. The chief falling off is in the legal-tender reserves, which are less than last week by $353,471. This is entirely due to the sharp demands from the West. The local demand for loans is lively both for business and speculative purposes, and rates are very firm but unchanged.

Gold is active and weak in anticipation of further successes to Prussian arms and a probable early termination of the war. Sales opened at 118¼, advanced to 118⅝, and closed at about 118⅜ at noon.

Government bonds are rather unsettled, but prices are generally about the same as at the close yesterday.

The stock market was active, steady, and strong. In City sixes there were sales of the old bonds at 102¼, and 101¼ was offered for the new do. State sixes, first series, sold at 103¾, and of the third do. at 112.

Reading Railroad was in demand, with sales at 48 1-16 cash to 48⅝ b. o. Pennsylvania was quiet but steady, with 58⅝ bid. Camden and Amboy sold up to 114¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 43¾@44; Lehigh Valley at 57¾; Catawissa preferred at 37, and Philadelphia and Erie at 26⅞.

In Canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17. 34¼ was bid for Lehigh.

In Bank stocks there were small sales of Philadelphia at 162.

Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway sold at 43¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 112¼@112¾; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@109⅞; do. 1868, do. 109¾@110; 10-40s, 107¼@108. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 118⅛@118⅜; Silver, 111@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 845@860; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 750@770.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¼@112⅝; do. 1864, 111@111¾; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., July, 109⅝@109⅞; do. do., 1867, 109¾@110; do. 1868, 109¾@110; 10-40s, 107¼@108; Pacifics, 111@111¾. Gold, 118¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3d se.	112	6 sh Read R.	48¼
$1200 City 6s, Old	102¼	100 do	c.48 1-16
$500 do	s.102¼	100 do	2d. 48⅛
10 sh Phil Bk	162	200 do	s. 48⅛
35 sh Cam & Am R.	114¾	4 do	trf. 48⅝
50 sh O C & A R.	43¾	20 do	48¾
26 do	s. 44	8 sh Leh Val	57¾
100 sh Sch N Pf.	15	209 sh Cata Prf.	b60.
27 sh 2d & 3d St.	s 45½	lots	37

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Pa 6s 3 se.	112	100 sh Read R.	c.48 2-16
$100 City 6s, New	101¼	100 do	b30. 48¾
$1000 Leh gold L.	b5. 88½	500 do	rg&in. 48 3-16
100 sh N Pa R.	b31. 41	100 do	b30. 48⅝
250 do	b30. 41	100 do	b30. 48⅝
100 sh Cat Pf.	b30. 37	100 do	b29. 48¾
200 sh Ph & E R.	b5. 26⅝	42 do	48 3-16
100 do	b60. 27	100 do	b30. 48⅝
100 do	b30. 27	100 do	c. 48⅝
100 do	b60. 27	200 do	48⅝
5 sh Far & M Bk.	122	40 sh O C & A R.	44
5 do	s.122		

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh Penna R.	s10. 58⅝	10 sh Girard Bk	60
25 do	s5wn. 58⅝	100 sh Leh N.	b60. 34⅛
100 do	s10. 58⅝	100 do	34¼
4 do	s5wn. 58⅝		

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	118⅛	11·36 A. M.	118⅛
10·02 "	118⅛	11·40 "	118⅛
10·04 "	118⅛	12·00 M.	118⅛
10·06 "	118⅛	12 20 P. M.	118⅛
10·45 "	118⅛	12·24 "	118
11·20 "	118⅛	12·33 "	118⅛
11·32 "	118⅛	12·34 "	118⅛
11.34 "	118⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 9.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton. Chesnut may be quoted at $13@15 per cord.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull at $9·25@9·50, from second hands. Timothy is in good supply and ranges from $4@4·50. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market is firm, but there is not much activity. The demand is principally for the better grades, for the supply of the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 to 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7·25@7·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·87½; and fancy brands at $8@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6·25.

The offerings of Wheat are quite large, considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are weak. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·50@1·55; new Indiana do. at $1·50@1·53; old Ohio do. at $1·56; and 800 bushels Southern white at $1·65. Rye is held at $1·12 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet and prices favor buyers. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at $1·07; Western do. $1·03@1·05; and Western mixed at $1. Oats are dull; 300 bushels of old Pennsylvania sold at 59½@62c.

Whisky is inactive at $1·02@1·03 for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Arrived, steamship Rapidan, from Havana and New Orleans.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....81 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....96

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark James A. Borland, Baker, Cronstadt, B. Crawley & Co.
Bark J. W. Barss, Darison, Dunkirk, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 38, Hutchinson, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, Providence, do.
Schr A. Myrick, Richards, South Wellfleet, do.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, do.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Kincaide, Norwalk, do.
Schr R. Law, Eldridge, Stonington, do.
Schr J. W. Hine, Laine, New Haven, do.
Barge Mary Morrow, Morrow, New York, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Sabao, Rogers, from Jones' Grove, Me., with logs for South Street Bridge.
Brig Nigretta, Ford, 10 days from Sagua via Quarantine, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr John Crocker, Hodgdon, from Havana, 24th ult., with molasses to George S. Hunt—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr W. H. Brinsfield, Jones, 4 days from Federalsburg, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Robinson, 1 day from Milford, Del., with bark to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. W. Fish, Harris, from Calais, with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr J. K. Manning, Gandy, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr R. L. Kennedy, Tilley, from New York.
Schr Charles Cooper, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, from Wellfleet.
Schr Charm, Studley, from Boston.
Schr Armenia, Cole, from Providence.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Providence.
Schr Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston.
Schr Charles Lawrence, Adams, from Abscom.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Castine, Wilson, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst., lat. 41, long. 66 41, by a New York pilot boat.

Steamer Key West, Rudolf, from Sisal via Key West, arrived at New York yesterday.

Nor. bark Vasa, Ericksen, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst., no lat., etc., by a New York pilot boat.

N. G. bark Charlotte, from Bristol for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst., lat 41 7, long. 68, by a New York pilot boat.

Br. bark Ada, Corning, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst., no lat., etc., by a New York pilot boat.

Schrs Zero, Pierson, from Augusta for Philadelphia; John Stroup, Crawford, from Boston for do.; S. W. Blake, Blake, from Dighton for do.; J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Fall River for do.; Daniel Webster, Backer, from New London for do.; D. Ingraham, Dickinson, from Middletown for do.; and Onward, —, hence for Bangor, passed through Hell Gate yesterday.

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THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Troubles in San Domingo.

Mr. Seward's Chinese Trip.

A Disaster at Sea.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Troubles in San Domingo.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Private despatches received here confirm the reports that Cabral and his partisans in San Domingo are making preparations for armed resistance to the administration of Baez, and that an outbreak may be expected at any moment.

Indian Superintendents.

As soon as successors can be selected the Secretary of the Interior all military officers on the active list now serving as Indian Superintendents and Agents will be relieved from duty and sent to their regiments.

Secretary Fish.

Rumors of the resignation of Secretary Fish are again current here.

Delinquent Postmasters.

Nearly one thousand suits against delinquent postmasters have been turned over to the new Judicial Bureau.

Stamped Envelopes.

Contracts for stamped envelopes will be awarded on Friday or Saturday next.

Mr. Seward's Trip to China.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Robeson, in conversation to-day on the subject of Mr. Seward's trip to China and Japan, said it was not true, as published, that the free use of any United States vessel of the Asiatic fleet will be tendered to him for his travelling purposes. There is no authority for thus using any of the vessels of the navy. Our officers, however, have been instructed to extend to him every attention and facility consistent with the interests of the service.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Accident in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—John Griffin, aged 60, fell from a schooner yesterday, striking his head on a bark lying alongside, and was killed.

The Turnberzerk.

The annual festival of the Turnberzerk societies of Boston and vicinity took place at Spy pond yesterday. The attendance of Germans was large. An address was made by Carl Knapp, after which shooting and other sports were indulged in. The festival will be continued to-day.

Disaster at Sea.

The steamer John Brooks, which arrived here this morning from Portland, reports that at 1 o'clock this P. M., off Cape Ann, she was in collision with the Boston schooner Helena, for Nova Scotia, and had two of her starboard staterooms stove in, but no one was hurt. The schooner lost her bowsprit.

FROM THE STATE.

"The Sons of America."

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DANVILLE, Pa., Aug. 9.—The town is full of strangers owing to the meeting of the State Camp of the Sons of America. The guests express themselves as highly pleased with the hospitality of the citizens, and everything goes on as merry as a marriage-bell. Ex-Governor James Pollock is expected here to-morrow evening, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. The hotels are crowded to excess.

Base Ball.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—The Lone Star Base Ball Club yesterday beat the Indianapolis club by a score of 19 to 4.

The Weather at the Seashore.

AUG. 9—9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Cape May	S. W.	Clear	75

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 9—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 90⅜; for account, 90½. American securities quiet. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—1·30 P. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 8th, since last report, 14,000 bales. California Wheat, 11s. 2d.; red Western, 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d.; winter, 10s. 6d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 11,000 quarters, all American. Corn, 32s. 3d. for European. Peas, 38s. 6d. Bacon, 58s. 6d. for Cumberland cut.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Stocks strong. Money 3 @ 5 per cent. Gold, 1 18⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¼. Virginia sixes, new, 68; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Co., 60; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 93¾; Erie, 21½; Reading, 96¼; Adams Express, 67¼; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 131½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales of 300 bales. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales 7500 barrels State at $5·40@5·80; Ohio at $6·50@7·80; Western at $5·40@7·10; Southern at $6·35@10. Wheat is without decided change; sales of 26,000 bushels. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 28,000 bushels new mixed Western at 92@95c. Oats dull; sales of 22,000 bushels State at 64@65c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull at $29·75@30 for new mess. Lard dull; steam, 16@16¾c.; kettle, 17@17½c. Whisky dull at 99c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm and scarce, nominally 19½c. Flour dull and inactive, but fresh ground low and medium scarce; Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $7@7·50; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8@10; Western superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $7@7·50; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat dull and lower; prime Maryland red at $1·60@1·75; good to prime at $1·35@1·50; white at $1·50@1·80; Western, $1·40@1·45. Corn quiet; white, $1·15; yellow, $1·07@1·10. Oats, 44@50c. Rye 85c.@$1·05. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged.

EUGENIE.

The Empress at Cherbourg—Her Opinions—Preparations of the Emperor.

PARIS, July 27.—The accounts of the Empress' visit to the fleet at Cherbourg, on the 24th, are glowing with the enthusiasm of the writer. Her Majesty arrived unexpectly at 7 o'clock in the morning, and within ten minutes was on board La Savoie, whence she was conveyed to the flag-ship, La Surveillante. The Vice-Admiral, having presented the staff officers of the iron-clad squadron, thus addressed the Empress:—

Madam:—Just as we are about to weigh anchor, your Majesty condescends to say to us a last farewell, on the very decks of our vessels. Thanks! We are accustomed to see our Empress wherever there is a danger to be braved, and have only to be inspired with her noble courage in the struggle about to commence. Our part in it appears likely to be more humble than that of our brethren of the army; but happen what may, we shall not forget we have the offended dignity of France to avenge, in grouping ourselves around the Imperial family. Long live the Emperor! long live the Empress! long live the Prince Imperial!

The crews immediately repeated these cries, and some time elapsed before silence was restored. The Empress then thanked the commander of the fleet, and proceeded to read, in tones full of emotion, the following proclamation, which the Emperor had commissioned her to bring to the squadron:—

Officers and Seamen:—Although I am not in your midst, my thoughts will follow you upon those seas where your valor is about to be displayed. The French navy has glorious reminiscences. It will prove itself worthy of the past. When, far from the soil of our country, you are face to face with the enemy, remember that France is with you, that her heart throbs with yours, that she invokes upon your arms the protection of Heaven. While you are combating at sea, your brethren in arms will be struggling, with the same ardor, for the same cause as yourselves. Do you reciprocally second each other's efforts, the same success will crown them. Go! Display with pride our national colors. On beholding the tri-colored flag floating over our ships, the enemy will know that in its folds it bears everywhere the honor and the genius of France.

NAPOLEON.

Palace of St. Cloud, 23d July, 1870.

The Empress is said to have been so affected as she came to an end that she was unable to address the Vice-Admiral again, and could only press his hand. Mass was said immediately after, and then a banquet—ordered especially from land—was served on board the Surveillante, to which were invited all the officers of the vessels at anchor. After an inspection of the docks and arsenals, she returned to land on board Le Coligny, and left for Paris by the 8 o'clock evening train. The vessels were all decked out with flags, and the city likewise, but no salute was fired. The Empress is reported to have forbidden this customary mark of honor, and to have said, "Save all your powder for the Prussians."

Her Majesty is also saddled with the expression of very strong convictions respecting the war. She is said to regard the situation with great firmness, and to entertain no illusions as to its gravity. "The solution of the war," she is reported as having said, "is victory; it is a triumph of the French armies. A peace signed after a defeat would be the end of the Napoleonic dynasty."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHO KILLED NATHAN?

A Confusion of Theories and Puzzling Speculations—The Mysterious Paper Found—It is a Stockbroker's List.

The New York *World* to-day says:—If the solution of the mystery in which the Nathan murder is involved depends upon the arrest of the assassin, it is as far from being reached to-day as it was on the morning of the discovery of the horrible deed. The farther men become removed from the night of the tragedy, the more they speculate in regard to how the murder was committed, what motive it was done for, and who did it.

The "dog" has, as yet, failed to speak the facts connected with the assassination. The key of the safe has not yet unlocked the mystery. The bloody footprints on the stairs have been explained, and the explanation has only deepened the mystery. Other things connected with the murder have been subjected to that peculiar analytical examination which experienced detectives give to matters which are officially entrusted to them, but the solution is not yet.

If theorizing over the why, the wherefore, and the manner of a mysterious murder ought to lead to an unravelling of the mystery, it ought to do so in the case of the assassin of Benjamin Nathan. For, as every intelligent man well knows, much theorizing has been done on the subject. For instance, the detectives, who are supposed to be acting in accordance with the suggestions and theories given out by Superintendent Jourdan, started out with the idea,

1. That the murderer was a sneak-thief who had entered the house for petty plunder, but who, discovering a bigger prize than he had looked for, "went for it," to use a cant phrase, and found that he could not get away with it without committing murder, Mr. Nathan having been awakened by the noise made by the thief, and having made a fight with the robber.

2. That the murder was done by a man who was not a professional burglar—they having formed this opinion from what they call the bungling manner in which the robbery was committed, and from the instrument of death used by the man in killing his victim.

3. That some loafer passing the house when the front door or basement was open had entered the dwelling and secreted himself until the late hours of the night, when he began to search the place for plunder, and, being surprised by Mr. Nathan, a struggle ensued which resulted in the death of the latter.

4. That the murder was committed by one of the workmen employed in repairing the house—a theory which was soon exploded.

5. That some of these workmen may have spoken in some bar-room about the careless manner in which the doors of the house were frequently left open, and that some burglar, overhearing the talk, may have resolved on "cracking" the "crib" for the purpose of making a haul of some valuable "swag."

6. That it was some acquaintance of Mr. Nathan who did the deed, from some motive, business or otherwise, at present unknown.

Other theories have been set forth by the detectives, but not one of them has as yet resulted in solving the mystery of the murder. That the officers have worked hard and assiduously in the matter there is no doubt; and, from certain rumors that have been put in circulation, it is quite likely, notwithstanding the failure of a majority of the theories advanced, that the detectives are confident that they know the name of the murderer, and that they hope to "bag" their man ere the lapse of many hours.

THAT PIECE OF PAPER—AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

There has been much said relative to a piece of paper that was picked up from the stoop of Mr. Nathan's residence on the morning of the murder. At the inquest yesterday, a newsboy named James Nies testified that he saw a man pick up a piece of paper from the stoop on that morning, and that this man wore a white hat, white pants, and grey coat, and that his clothing being covered with lime and mortar gave him the appearance of being a mason. The boy also testified that the piece of paper looked like a bank check. In connection with this testimony, the following statement, personally furnished to the writer, cannot fail to be read with serious interest:—

I was at work (said the informant) at Mr. William C. White's place, at the foot of Eleventh street and the East river, until about 10 o'clock on the night of the murder. I am an engineer there. I went from that place about that hour to Avenue A, where I took an Avenue A car and rode to Twenty-third street and Broadway. There I got out and went along Twenty-third street towards the North river. After getting out of the car I noticed two men leaning against the railing in front of Mr. Peckham's residence, on the corner of the street, next door to Mr. Nathan's. The men were well dressed and were conversing as I passed. It was raining quite hard at the time, and the sidewalks were quite wet. After passing the men I noticed a piece of paper on the sidewalk. I picked it up, and found it was not saturated all through. I carried it to the first lamplight on the south side of the street, and saw that it was nothing but a stock-broker's list written out in pencil. No name was signed to it. I then walked on rather fast, and went past Mr. Nathan's stoop. I threw the paper away, thinking it would be no good to me, and the wind, which was blowing very hard at the time, carried it towards Mr. Nathan's stoop. I heard no more about the piece of paper—in fact I forgot all about it—till last Saturday morning, when I heard there was a reward offered for a piece of paper found on the stoop the morning after the murder. I think the man who took the paper from the stoop is a man who generally comes over the Pavonia ferry from New Jersey every morning in the boat that leaves the Jersey side at 4·30 o'clock, arriving at the foot of Twenty-third street about 5 o'clock. I have often seen him going along the street (Twenty-third) ahead of me. He is usually dressed in blue overalls and dark blue shirt, and seems to be a fireman. He always went through Twenty-third street until he took an avenue car at the corner of that street and Broadway. I never spoke to him about it, and don't know his name. This is all I know about the paper or anything else connected with the murder.

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